

# Merald Tribune

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Austria	..... 2.5	Lebanon	..... 2.5
Belgium	..... 2.5	Luxembourg	..... 2.5
Denmark	..... 2.5	Morocco	..... 2.5
France	..... 2.5	Netherlands	..... 2.5
Germany	..... 2.5	Norway	..... 2.5
Greece	..... 2.5	Portugal	..... 2.5
India	..... 2.5	Spain	..... 2.5
Italy	..... 2.5	Sweden	..... 2.5
Japan	..... 2.5	Switzerland	..... 2.5
South Korea	..... 2.5	Turkey	..... 2.5
Soviet Union	..... 2.5	U.S.	..... 2.5
Taiwan	..... 2.5	Yugoslavia	..... 2.5

## Dollar Run Abates as Bonn Acts

### After \$1.2 Billion Bought in 2 Hours

From Wire Dispatches  
FRANKFURT, Feb. 6.—An enormous selling wave of dollars, ending the West German central bank to buy an estimated \$1.2 billion within two hours this morning, appeared to have abated today after Bonn officials reaffirmed their commitment to defend the existing rate of exchange.

The early tumult on the foreign exchange market subsided by afternoon, and the dollar closed 3.1575 deutsche marks—well above the 3.15 floor price at which the Bundesbank must intervene—as dealers reported a "wait-and-see" attitude had taken over the market.

In Washington, Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., the most influential financial expert in Congress, said today that further attacks on the dollar in Europe could be a very serious situation for the United States and possibly another devaluation.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the current wave of dollar selling could lead to a serious international currency negotiation sooner than the date at which they are scheduled to start in September.

"If selling of dollars increased, we are in a very serious situation," he added.

As word spread of the Bundesbank's massive early morning support operation—continuing moves that were beginning to reach the proportions of May, 1971, when the mark was set loose to float—expectations of another float mounted.

These rumors were scotched at midday when the government spokesman in Bonn announced that the Bundesbank had been instructed to continue its support operations.

The announcement followed a meeting of Chancellor Willy Brandt and his financial and economic ministers.

The spokesman, Rüdiger von Weizsäcker, told newsmen that this time Germany was determined to defend the mark's present parity and support the dollar at its present floor price.

"The markets will not be shut and there will be no float," he said.

Later, the Finance Ministry called a meeting of envoys of the major currency nations—the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Canada, Switzerland, Denmark, Luxembourg and Ireland.

Karl Otto Poehl, state secretary of the Finance Ministry, told a news conference that during his 15-minute briefing of the diplomats he outlined Bonn's position and urged the international action to reform the world monetary system and restore stability.

Mr. Poehl made it clear that Bonn did not consider taking any measures beyond the Friday decision curbing capital inflows.

This was an indication that Bonn did not consider revealing the mark, letting it float or setting up a two-tier market which could permit a partial float for certain transactions.

Referring to Friday's exchange controls, Mr. Poehl told newsmen: "Other steps were not considered."

He said Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt has remained in close contact with U.S. Treasury officials and finance ministers of the key countries during the crisis.

He said he stressed to the ambassadors the urgency of world monetary reform, which, he noted, could not be delayed without (Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



NEAR QUANG TRI—Polish member of International Commission of Control and Supervision of Vietnam ceasefire looks through field glasses yesterday in direction of Quang Tri City, 404 miles north of Saigon. Artillery duel forced ICCS observers to turn back. It was first such incident since truce forces began operations.

## Saigon Agrees U.S., Hanoi Pick Paris For Multi-Nation Talk

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—The United States and North Vietnam announced today that they have agreed on Paris as the site of the postwar international conference that will begin Feb. 26.

The White House said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers will head the U.S. delegation to the 23-delegation party, which the Jan. 27 peace accord provided for as a means of preserving the truce in Vietnam.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's security adviser, who negotiated the peace accord with Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho, will not attend the international parity, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Mr. Kissinger will leave Washington tomorrow for a lengthy swing through Indochina and on to Peking, where he will have five days of consultations. On that trip, he will have talks with leaders in Hanoi.

Today's announcement, made simultaneously here and in Hanoi, said only that the two countries "have agreed to propose Paris as the site" for the conference.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese government announced that it has agreed to Paris as the site. President Nguyen Van Thieu's regime previously had opposed Paris, reportedly because of a feeling that the French government had shown bias in favor of the Viet Cong during the Vietnamese war.

Demonstrations Cited

The Foreign Ministry in Saigon said in a communiqué today that South Vietnam previously had been reluctant about Paris as the site "because demonstrations had been organized there which had a harmful effect on the objectivity and the serene atmosphere indispensable for an international conference."

The communiqué said that "since the government of the French Republic has pledged to take appropriate measures to prevent such incidents, the government of the Republic of Vietnam, after consultation with the United States, gives its consent to the choice of Paris."

In addition to the United States and North and South Vietnam, the conference is to be attended by the Viet Cong, by Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, and by representatives of eight other countries—the Soviet Union, China, Great Britain, France, Canada, Poland, Hungary and Indonesia.

The last four are members of the International Control Commission policing the cease-fire, the return of prisoners and other elements of the peace agreement.

The brief announcement read to the newsmen at the White House today said:

"The government of the United States and the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on behalf of the parties of the agreement on ending the war and restoring the peace in Vietnam signed on Jan. 27, 1973, have agreed to propose Paris as the site for an international conference to be convened Feb. 26. They will consult on this matter with the parties listed in Article 19 of the agreement."

The parties listed in the cited article are the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The peace accord signed by Secretary Rogers in Paris last (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Prince Souvanna Phouma.

## Pasteur Institute Reports Discovery Vaccine for All Strains of Influenza

PARIS, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—A French medical research team said today it has discovered a vaccine against influenza that will be effective against all strains of the disease.

Production of the revolutionary vaccine has already started, and it will be available in France shortly, researchers at the Pasteur Institute here said.

"If claims made for the vaccine prove true, it could mean a cure for one of the world's most common ailments, which strikes down hundreds of millions of people every year."

Prof. Claude Hammon, who heads the Pasteur research team, told reporters that the new vaccine differs from all others in that it anticipates future strains of influenza.

"It is effective not only against current strains but against those that will break out over the next few years," he explained.

The Pasteur vaccine thus goes far beyond those which have been used to fight one particular strain, say Asian flu or Hong Kong flu, but which have been immediately outmoded by new viruses breaking out the following year.

Prof. Jacques Monod, famed head of the Pasteur Institute and a winner of the Nobel Medicine Prize, called it a "revolutionary discovery."

The announcement comes as English flu, the newest strain, is rampaging across the world. The Soviet Union and the United States have both been badly hit by outbreaks.

The Pasteur Institute said tests of the new vaccine have been highly successful.

Purification methods developed in the United States mean that it can be taken in far larger doses than has been possible with earlier vaccines.

Prof. Hammon and Australian Prof. Fayekas de Saint Gruth, a Sydney researcher, classified all known flu viruses and their variants and worked out a dominant feature common to all.

This enabled the Pasteur team to project into the future. In 1971, for example, they produced a vaccine to combat the then unknown 1972 virus.

The vaccine which is soon to go on the market was taken several stages further and will neutralize influenza epidemics at least until 1978, according to Prof. Hammon.

The World Health Organization has called influenza "the last of the great plagues" which have periodically decimated the human race.

## Sit-in Forces A Cairo School To Shut Doors

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Classes were suspended at the engineering school of Cairo's El Shams University today as students staged a sit-in demonstration.

The students were believed to be demonstrating against the continued detention of some of their colleagues.

The trouble at El Shams engineering school is believed to have begun yesterday, but no official announcement has been made and it was not known whether there have been any new arrests.

Early reports today said the authorities had closed down the school, but it was not immediately certain whether it was the students' sit-in that forced the faculty to close.

President Anwar Sadat told parliament last week that he would not tolerate further anti-government student demonstrations. He revealed that 130 students and nonstudents had been arrested in disturbances last month.

Back Two Days

The students had been back on the campus only two days following an extended mid-term vacation that had been lengthened on Mr. Sadat's order to prevent student unrest.

The government had closed Egypt's five universities and a number of higher education institutions throughout the country following street clashes between students and riot police in Cairo Jan. 3. Mr. Sadat has accused leftists in connection with the student troubles and as a result the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, dismissed 74 intellectuals in a purge.

The intellectuals include more than 30 journalists on all Egyptian newspapers and magazines, who in most cases will automatically lose their jobs.

Ten minor ASU officials were among the persons dismissed. They were fired last night on charges of deviating from the rules and principles of the 1952 revolution that overthrew the Egyptian monarchy.

Tonight, 15 more members of the ASU were dismissed, bringing the total to 89.

At least four journalists were on tonight's list.

## Over Detention of Two Militant Protestants Call Strike in Ulster for Today

BELFAST, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Militant Protestant leader William Craig called on Northern Ireland Protestants today to stage a "show of force, a show of strength" in a general strike tomorrow.

The first effects of the strike were felt late tonight when electricity supplies were cut in several parts of Belfast.

Mr. Craig spoke at a news conference following a meeting of Protestant groups that mapped plans for the demonstration, which is to protest the detention of the first two Protestants held as terrorists.

Shortly after he spoke, a British soldier was killed and five others suffered minor injuries in a rocket attack on a Saracen armored car in the Catholic Lower Falls area of the capital. "The soldier was taken to hospital with serious injuries and died later."

His death brought to 713 the number of persons killed in 3 1/2 years of violence between Roman Catholics, Protestants and security forces in the British province.

The Saracen had been patrolling the area after clashes between Catholic youths and troops who fired rubber bullets. The Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket was fired from a taxi, an army spokesman said.

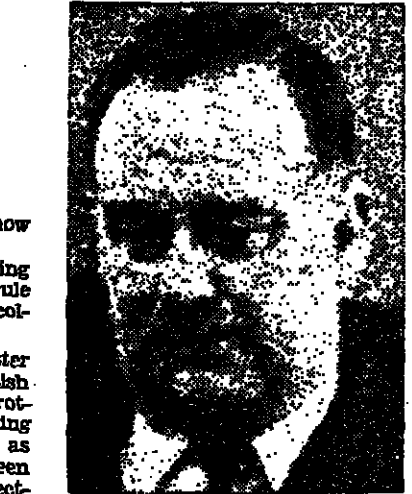
There were also civilian casualties in the attack, the spokesman said. The United Loyalist Council, an anti-sectarian Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association, called tomorrow's strike to protest the arrest of Sam McCree, 20, and William Haisall, 23.

Security forces seized the pair following a hand-grenade attack on a busload of Catholic workers last week in which one passenger died and nine were injured.

Mr. Craig said: "Now we've decided there's going to be no more pussyfooting about. We want the Parliament of Northern Ireland restored. We really mean business—and we don't want to indulge in idle talk—tomorrow will be a show of force, a show of strength."

He said there was a growing feeling that Britain's direct rule over Northern Ireland was collapsing.

Bernadette Devlin, an Ulster Catholic member of the British Parliament, forecast that Protestant reaction to internment would be as fierce as the Catholic reaction had been in 1970 to the roundup of suspected members of the Irish Republic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



William Craig

## Senate Receives a Resolution Setting Up Watergate Probe

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—A resolution allocating \$500,000 for a special five-member Senate committee to investigate the Watergate bugging and related allegations of political spying on the Democrats was introduced yesterday by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C.

Republican sources on Capitol Hill said that several Republican senators are planning to oppose the resolution or have it weakened. However, one source said that such opposition may dry up because of the overwhelming support for the resolution by the Democratic majority.

The Senate Watergate investigation "is a potentially extremely embarrassing situation that could crucify the White House," one Republican source said. "But to fight it is to magnify it, and that's the last thing we want."

As Sen. Ervin's resolution was introduced, Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania asked that the vote setting up the special committee be postponed until today so his Republican Policy Committee can establish a position. While saying that he had no personal position on the resolution, Sen. Scott reminded senators that he had earlier suggested that a special committee of the American Bar Association undertake the investigation.

Sen. Ervin's eight-page resolution would establish a Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities that would report (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Rash of Strikes Protests Heath's Wage Policies

LONDON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Trade-union opposition to the British government's anti-inflationary measures strengthened today when leaders of gas workers and civil servants issued national strike calls.

Unions representing miners, teachers and dock workers also threatened industrial action to protest government limits on wage increases.

It was one of the most intense days of trade-union protest against current government policy since Prime Minister Edward Heath introduced the second phase of his wage-price freeze last month.

First the leaders of the three unions representing almost 300,000 civil servants called a one-day strike for Feb. 7, the first in the long history of the service.

From clerical and administrative staffs of the prime minister's office to tax and customs officials, civil servants will obey the strike call.

## 15 Children Dead, Eight Missing After Fire in Paris High School

PARIS, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Fifteen children died, 14 were injured and eight are missing after a fire raged through a five-story modern high school in northern Paris tonight, a fire department spokesman said.

The spokesman added that teachers, who had also been attending evening music classes, and the school caretaker might have been trapped in the blaze at the Lycée Bergson annex. About 50 children managed to leave the building safely.

The bodies of the children, aged between 10 and 15, were piled on top of each other in the twisted debris of the school. The spokesman said the victims probably died of suffocation.

The blaze swept through the building shortly after 7:45 p.m. The cause of the fire was not immediately determined.

The fire destroyed the top three floors of the building and firemen said the damage was done before they arrived. Part of the building collapsed just after they got there, the fire department spokesman said.

## Exchange of PWs in Vietnam May Be Started Saturday

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The first U.S. prisoners of war may be released Saturday in Hanoi, the chairman of the International Commission of Control and Supervision said today.

Michel Guevin, the chief Canadian delegate to the commission and its present chairman, said that no definite date had been fixed for the exchange of prisoners, but that to the best of his knowledge, "it could be on about Feb. 10."

Speaking to newsmen after the international commission met, Mr. Guevin added that other prisoners, possibly South Vietnamese, might be released shortly in South Vietnam after the group from Hanoi.

[At the White House, presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said today that he could not confirm reports that the first prisoners would be freed Saturday, but "we expect the first prisoners to be released soon." Associated Press reported.]

U.S. officials said the Communists had not yet provided a definite time or location for the first release of American prisoners, though one official said he believed it might come as early as Thursday.

"Right now, it is a matter of arranging the practical procedures," one well-informed U.S. official remarked. "When the Communists do decide, they have shown they can move very fast," he added.

Standby Alert

In preparation for the release, three teams of prisoner-exchange observers from the International Commission of Control and Supervision were placed on standby alert today, commission officials said.

The teams, which are provided for in the Paris agreement on ending the war, were made up of two men each from the four nations that compose the international commission—Canada, Indonesia, Poland and Hungary. A Canadian official said that the observer teams would be on alert again tomorrow.

There were also these other developments today in the effort to set up peace-keeping machinery and monitor the cease-fire:

● Twenty-two Viet Cong members of the four-party Joint Military Commission met today in Hanoi for an overnight stay during which he will discuss prospects for a cease-fire in Laos, the White House announced in Washington today, according to a Reuters dispatch.

[Mr. Kissinger, who will go to Hanoi and then to Peking after his Laos visit, said last week that he had reason to believe a cease-fire would be achieved in Laos soon, Reuters noted.]

Prince Souvanna restated his view that all North Vietnamese forces must be withdrawn from Laos. He conceded that, despite his optimism, Hanoi has opened a "general offensive in Laos."

Key Towns Menaced

Reports today indicated that Pathet Lao troops and their North Vietnamese allies were on the attack throughout Laos, directly threatening a number of key towns and strong points.

However, Prince Souvanna said that the North Vietnamese "have given their promise, as described in Article 30 of the Paris agreement," to withdraw from Laos.

When the premier was asked if this meant that he trusted the word of the North Vietnamese, he shifted the cigar in his mouth and growled:

"I don't trust anybody."

Prince Souvanna said that his first two talks with Mr. Phoumi had been cordial and that he expected to see the Pathet Lao leader again tomorrow or the day after.

To expedite communications between Vientiane and Sam Neua, the prince said, the French military mission here was being asked to provide a DC-3 transport plane.

Asked if he would be willing to go to Sam Neua for talks with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Navy Starts Minesweeping Off North Vietnam Coast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Four U.S. Navy minesweepers were ordered today to begin clearing an anchorage 35 miles off Haiphong Harbor to serve as a base of operations for the sweeping of mines from North Vietnamese ports.

The first step in the minesweeping process followed a meeting yesterday in Haiphong between senior military representatives of the United States and North Vietnam.

A Navy task force of between 20 and 25 vessels has been gathering in the Gulf of Tonkin, awaiting orders to begin clearing the mines from North Vietnam's seven ports and inland waterways.

A Pentagon spokesman, Maj. Gen. Daniel James, said an anchorage will be established in international waters about 35 miles southeast of Haiphong. Gen. James said that although there was no evidence to indicate that there were any mines in the area

four minesweepers accompanied by two destroyers would move in as a precaution and sweep the site before the full task force arrives on station.

The four ships were identified by Gen. James as the Fortify, Force, Engage and Impervious. Escorting them will be the destroyer Epperson and the guided-missile destroyer Worden, flagship of the small group commanded by Capt. Wesley E. Lindsey Jr.

The ports were seeded with hundreds of mines last May and have remained closed to ocean-going shipping ever since. Under the agreement ending the Vietnam war, the United States is to remove all these mines.

Much of the minesweeping, code-named Operation End Sweep, will be conducted by Marine and Navy helicopters, which pull specially equipped sleds through the water to detonate the magnetic, acoustic and other types of underwater explosives.



## Hungarians Make Forces Talks Offer

Would Accept Rank As a 'Flank' Nation

VIENNA, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Hungary offered today to accept second-rank status in the European troop-reduction talks, a move likely to cause further delay in the already stalled discussions.

The Hungarian offer to demote its delegation to "flank" status in the 19-nation talks, reported by conference sources, was seen by NATO diplomats as a bargaining tactic in the complex backstage contacts.

Initial Western reaction was that Hungary's willingness to accept lower status would be used by the Soviet Union as leverage to demand full representation for Romania and Bulgaria. This has been resisted so far by the West.

"We are a bit surprised and somewhat disappointed," a Western delegate said.

Privately, North Atlantic Treaty Organization sources conceded there was now only a faint hope of arranging a first working session of the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) this week.

12 'Core' Nations  
Since the talks began with a single informal session last Wednesday, it had been generally assumed that Hungary would be included among 12 "core" nations favored by the West for first-rank status because of their involvement with troop deployments in Central Europe.

Informed sources said Hungary's willingness to abandon this position was made known during a lengthy meeting between Dutch delegate Bryan Quarles van Ufford and Soviet delegate Oleg Khlestov. Mr. van Ufford acted as joint NATO emissary at the meeting.

The sources said the Russians gave no reason for the Hungarian decision and the Hungarian delegation had not been heard from directly. When Western delegates conferred with the Hungarians earlier, there had been no hint of such a move.

Western diplomats here were intrigued by an announcement from Bucharest that the Soviet ambassador there requested a meeting today with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. There was speculation that Russia was urging the Romanians to give way on the representative issue by accepting "flank" status.

The news agency Agence said Mr. Ceausescu and Ambassador Vasile Drodzenco had a "cordial talk," but gave no details.

## Big Quake Hits Areas of China, Burma and Tibet

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Feb. 6.—A strong earthquake was recorded today in the Burma-Tibet-China border area.

Prof. Markus Bath, head of the Uppsala Seismological Institution at Uppsala, Sweden, said that the quake had a magnitude of 7.8 on the Richter scale.

The area was the same as that hit in August, 1950, by one of the strongest earthquakes ever recorded. The 1950 quake, of a Richter magnitude of 8.7, was followed by numerous after-shocks over a 700-square-kilometer area and killed more than 1,500 people, mainly in Assam, the northern Indian state.

In Boulder, Colo., the National Earthquake Information Center said the shock was centered in the Sichuan Province of China. It was measured at 8.0 on the Richter scale.

## East Berlin Border Guard Is Shot Down by Comrades

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 6 (AP).—East German border guards opened fire close range tonight to gun down one of their comrades just inside East Berlin and a scant few yards from the Allied Checkpoint Charlie wall-crossing point.

It was the most serious incident along the wall that divides Berlin since East-West accord was concluded aimed at reducing tension in the divided city.

The U.S. Berlin commandant, Maj. Gen. William W. Cobb, promptly issued a protest. "The U.S. commandant," the general's statement said, "strongly protests this irresponsible and unnecessary use of firearms in the midst of a populated area only a few meters from one of the principal crossing points for travelers between the Eastern and Western sectors of Berlin."

The West Berlin city government followed up with a statement of its own describing the shooting as unjustifiable endangering of human life.

"East Germany," the statement said, "again has demonstrated... how prepared it is to use violence against human beings."

Eyewitnesses gave these details: Shortly before 8 p.m. a uniformed East German guard suddenly began running along the wall pursued by a group of others. They cornered him but he broke free.

"They [the other guards]," a U.S. statement said, "opened fire with automatic weapons at point-blank range even though he was surrounded and unable to escape."

The wounded soldier's condition was unknown.



Belfast real estate office after bomb explosion.

## Russians Are Seeking to Join Europe's New Labor Grouping

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has started West European trade unions by requesting that Russia and other Warsaw Pact worker organizations be allowed to join the European labor confederation to be established in Brussels later this week.

A message has been sent by Alexander Shelepin, head of the Soviet labor organization and formerly the country's chief of the secret police, via Helmut Vetter, leader of West Germany's unions, who was in Moscow 10 days ago.

The European unions are to create a grouping that will include most labor organizations in the European Economic Community as well as those in Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Norway and Iceland. It will have 29 million members in 14 countries.

Feather Favored  
The organization's name is to be chosen at the first meeting on Thursday, when its president will be elected. The most likely choice is Victor Feather, leader of the Trades Union Congress in Britain.

As much as the new body will not include the large French and Italian Communist unions, West Europeans have been puzzled by Russia's suggestion that its 98 million workers should be affiliated with the new group.

Union leaders of Western Europe point out that ideological differences aside—the new organization, by accepting Soviet labor's membership, would possibly be opening the door to all Eastern bloc unions. Their numerical superiority would give them a permanent majority on the organization's executive, skeptical Westerners noted.

The timing as well as the substance of the Soviet request is regarded by West European labor leaders as inept, and they are anxious to play the matter down.

Mr. Vetter says that the suggestion should be treated with "a certain amount of philosophy," and indicated his own lack of enthusiasm for it. A reply could not be formulated until the organization's executive was established, he said.

It is felt that the Russians are making a clumsy effort to heal the rift between the Soviet Union and the West.

The complex package worked today indicated a move away from purely nuclear research.

The main \$140-million program accepted today includes such areas as environment protection and applied data processing as well as research on the safety of nuclear reactors.

A smaller, \$30-million program to be agreed upon by the Euratom Council by the end of April would undertake to study the use of hydrogen to generate energy.

Today's agreement is subject to cabinet approval in Holland and Denmark and the main part of the package will have to be reviewed after two years.

Eyewitnesses gave these details: Shortly before 8 p.m. a uniformed East German guard suddenly began running along the wall pursued by a group of others. They cornered him but he broke free.

"They [the other guards]," a U.S. statement said, "opened fire with automatic weapons at point-blank range even though he was surrounded and unable to escape."

The wounded soldier's condition was unknown.

4 Rescued in North Sea  
NORTH SHIELDS, England, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—A family of four—including a six-year-old boy—was rescued yesterday after being adrift for 18 hours in the North Sea in their stranded cabin cruiser.

## Protestants In Ulster Get Strike Call

Militants Protest Interment of Two

(Continued from Page 1)  
lican Army. She demanded the immediate release of both Protestants and 305 other detainees. William Whitelaw, Northern Ireland administrator, said tonight he could see no purpose in the strike.

"It will harm the economy, it will harm the children and it will harm the community," he said.

Over 9,000 children could be affected by the strike and 500 teachers, following the militant Protestant demands that parents keep children at home tomorrow.

In eastern Belfast, a headmaster said tonight he had already been intimidated. "I was told that if I opened my school Wednesday, the school would be burned," he said.

Brian Faulkner, former prime minister of the disbanded Northern Ireland government, said: "I think it's foolish. They are cutting off their noses to spite their face. It will endanger the people's prospects of jobs."

The Catholic Ex-Servicemen's Association urged Catholics to join the strike, but an effort to have all interment brought to a speedy end.

But the Northern Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions advised workers to ignore the strike.

"Go to work as usual on Wednesday and demonstrate that workers will not allow themselves to be used as pawns by unscrupulous politicians," it said.

At a luncheon today, Mr. Whitelaw pledged anew that Britain would not betray Northern Ireland in its plans for the future rule of the troubled province.

He said the government would include a "complex series of proposals" in its white paper, expected to be published in about two months' time.

Britain and the British government most certainly will not betray Northern Ireland," he declared. "It can only betray itself."

He was apparently referring to expressed fears of militant Protestants of a government "sell-out" to minority Catholic opinion in the province in the cause of Irish reunification.

In other violence in Belfast today, a bomb wrecked a three-story women's store and damaged adjoining downtown shops. A telephone warning enabled police to evacuate the area and there were no casualties.

A spokesman for the IRA's Provisional wing admitted today that three of the six men killed by British troops in a fierce weekend gun battle here were IRA members. After the Saturday night gunfight in the New Lodge Road, the IRA denied that any of its men were among the dead.

In a statement, the Provisionals' Belfast Brigade denied the men were involved in any action against British troops and said none of them was armed.

The army stated that the six men were shot after they had opened fire on troops.

## Senate Receives a Resolution Setting Up Watergate Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

back to the full Senate by the end of February, 1974. The special committee would have a membership of three Democrats and three Republicans. The Senate Democratic leadership has unanimously selected Sen. Ervin, a legal expert, to head the committee.

As drafted, the resolution would allow the committee the broadest possible powers to subpoena White House aides and probe fully into the Watergate bugging, its funding, planning, purpose and sponsorship.

The resolution would also give the special committee the power to determine:

• Whether anyone was "induced by bribery, coercion, threats or any other means whatsoever to plead guilty" at the Watergate trial that ended last week. Five of the seven defendants in the case pleaded guilty amid reports that four of them received promises of money to change their initial pleas of not guilty.

• Whether any books, checks, canceled checks, communication, correspondence, documents, papers, physical evidence, records, recordings, tapes or materials... have been concealed, suppressed or destroyed. Federal sources close to the case have said that numerous records at the headquarters of President Nixon's reelection committee were destroyed; testimony during the trial verified some of these reports, though the reason for the destruction was not explored.

• Whether there were any efforts to disrupt, hinder, impede or sabotage the candidacy of any presidential contender from any political party in 1972, including personal "surveillance" of candidates. Federal investigators have said that as many as 50 persons, among them California attorney Donald H. Segretti, were paid to spy for the Nixon committee.

• Whether there was "any fabrication, dissemination or publication of any false charges or other false information having the purpose of discrediting" a presidential candidate. Federal sources say that the so-called "Canuck" letter, charging that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, during his unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination, condoned a racial slur on Americans of French-Canadian descent, was such a fabrication.

• Whether the receipt and disbursement of money or campaign finances were properly reported, including "any secret fund or place of storage for use in financing any activity which was sought to be concealed from the public." Federal sources have said that the Nixon committee had such a special, or "secret," fund of up to \$800,000 used to pay for an intelligence-gathering operation against the Democrats.



NOTHING FLAT ABOUT THIS ONE—Trucks are getting larger and so are the tires that move them. Weighing almost four tons and standing nearly 12 feet high, this tire, the world's largest, was built by Goodyear at Topeka, Kan., for a 200-ton truck, built by Unit Rig and Equipment Co. The truck has six such tires.

## U.S., Hanoi Agree on Paris For Multi-Nation Peace Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

month stated that the international conference would be convened to guarantee the ending of the war, the maintenance of peace in Vietnam, the respect of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; and to contribute to and guarantee peace in Indochina.

The State Department said that in a general sense a prime purpose of the conference will be to allow those nations not directly involved in the war "to associate themselves directly with the agreement" that ended the fighting.

Department Press Officer Charles W. Bray 3d said detailed arrangements for the conference are incomplete and consultations are under way to settle as many of the issues as possible before the starting date.

One matter being considered concerns the chairmanship of the meeting. A State Department official said the thinking of the United States at this time is more in terms of a single chair, rather than a co-chairmanship.

There has been speculation that UN Secretary-General Waldheim might serve as chairman.

Mr. Kissinger will then take a rest at a site not yet announced, and then fly to Peking for five days of consultations with Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders. The discussions are expected to touch not only on the international peace parity about Vietnam, but on ways of further improving China-U.S. relations.

He is to arrive in Bangkok Thursday evening, local time, and will leave there Friday for Vientiane, Laos. After an overnight stay in the Laotian capital, he will go to Hanoi for talks scheduled to last until next Tuesday.

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It is generally presumed that Prince Souvanna would be the only head of government potentially acceptable to both sides, although the distribution of ministries in the future government is certain to be one of the thorniest problems facing negotiators.

The premier said that he had not been aware of the apparently hardened position displayed at this morning's regular weekly meeting between Phatth Lao and Vientiane negotiators.

It had been assumed by many Vientiane officials for several weeks that the Phatth Lao had tacitly dropped its insistence that negotiations toward a military cease-fire be conducted along with talks leading to settlement of the complicated Laotian political situation.

In any case, the military situation in Laos has become grave in the last few days.

Roxy Gains Reported  
Phatth Lao and North Vietnamese troops were reported today to be on the offensive in most parts of Laos, gaining ground rapidly.

The situation for Vientiane forces throughout the country was described by a military informant as "bad," with government troops spread dangerously thin and facing strong opposition in many sectors.

According to today's communiqué from the U.S. forces Pacific headquarters in Honolulu, American planes, including B-52 heavy bombers, were active over Laos again yesterday.

15 Die in Bus Crash  
ISTANBUL, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—A bus plunged 250 feet over a precipice near the Black Sea town of Giresun today, killing at least 15 people. Fifteen other passengers were seriously hurt, police reported.

## Mrs. Gandhi Assails Policy, War Role of U.S. in Asia

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6 (NTT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today bitterly attacked U.S. policy in Asia, despite quiet diplomatic efforts in recent weeks to soothe the strained relations between India and the United States.

"Would this sort of war [in Vietnam] or the savage bombing which has taken place in Vietnam had the people been European?" Mrs. Gandhi asked in a speech to Asian delegates at a conference to discuss the problems on the subcontinent.

"I cannot help feeling that the very manner of ending the Vietnam war may create new tensions," she said. "The cease-fire should not hush us into comfort that there will be peace all the way. To many nations, peace itself has often been war by other means."

Although Mrs. Gandhi's tough comments on U.S. policies in Vietnam and Asia have been made before, her speech came as something of a surprise. Yesterday, Daniel Moynihan, President Nixon's nominee to be ambassador here, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington that Mrs. Gandhi and President Nixon have exchanged notes recently and that U.S.-Indian relations seemed to be improving.

Pleased by Appointment  
At the same time, Indians have been somewhat pleased by Mr. Moynihan's appointment, saying that it was a clear indication that the Nixon administration was seeking to heal the rift with Mrs. Gandhi. Mr. Moynihan is widely considered an intellectual and even more important, has a prominent former White House aide respected by Mr. Nixon.

Today, however, Mrs. Gandhi spoke bluntly. "Except in a few known and glaring instances," she said, "Western nations have withdrawn as colonial powers, but their political or military presence continues on our continent. This has been done in the name of filling a vacuum or to wage a crusade against Communism or other doctrines."

"The interests of trade and commerce and of the manufacturers of armaments do not distinguish between ideologies and have no compunction about making an about turn should it suit them to do so," said Mrs. Gandhi. "A declaration of love for democracy does not seem to be incompatible with open admiration for dictatorship."

U.S. officials denied a report that the release of American prisoners had been held up by failure of the American command to present its detailed plans for withdrawal of American forces from the Joint Military Commission. The officials said that Maj. Gen. Gilbert Woodward, the U.S. American delegate to the military commission, had provided withdrawal plans last week.

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## POW Release Seen Starting On Saturday

(Continued from Page 1)

tary Commission were flown by U.S. helicopter today to join the military commission's regional inspection teams. Yesterday, 275 North Vietnamese members of the seven regional inspection teams went out, joining the U.S. and South Vietnamese members who were already in place. There were no reports, however, that the teams had actually begun to supervise the cease-fire.

The international commission's seven regional inspection teams, which also were sent out yesterday, continued today to work on setting up their offices and some of them reportedly fanned out further into the countryside to check on the 28 sites they will use for their subregional or local inspection teams. The local teams, according to the agreement, are to be operating by Feb. 12.

Blocked by Artillery  
One group of 12 international commission representatives, three from each of the four countries, was stopped by North Vietnamese artillery fire when it tried to go to Quang Tri city today to inspect the facilities there for its local team. Reports from the field said that the group had to halt at Hai Lang District town, six miles south of Quang Tri, when an artillery barrage blocked the road.

The military commission's subcommittee on captured personnel met again today, apparently to work out the details of prisoner exchanges.

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## WEATHER



By Fred Farris

# Stennis Again Has Surgery And Is 'Grave'

# Boy Paralyzed In Fight at Game Gets \$4 Million

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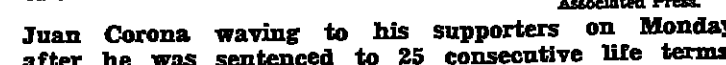


# Nixon Talks With Hussein On Mideast

## Agent in 'French Connection' Is Indicted on Drug Charges

1000

## Corona Gets Life Terms; No Retrial



## Wants Some Data Barred **Ellsberg Defense Challenges U.S. Presentation of Evidence**

## Harvard Won't Keep Professorship Open for Kissinger

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## U.S., Soviet Ships, Planes Will Join Bering Sea Study

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## Moscow Mayor in N.Y.

**NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP).—**The mayor of Moscow, Vladimir Promyslov, visited New York yesterday and invited Mayor John V. Lindsay to visit his city and discuss common problems. Mr. Promyslov arrived here after visits to Washington, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

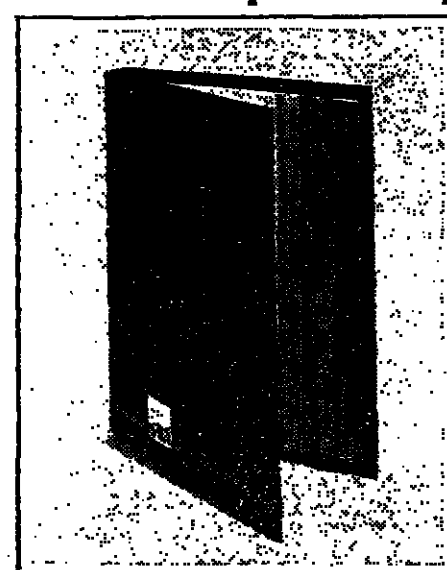
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## Private Meeting Of Arab Leaders

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## That Tax Dollar

The world at large is taking a gloomy view of the dollar, and unloading it on the money market. Wall Street seems infected by the same uneasiness, despite a flourishing economy and a present rate of inflation much lower than most Western industrial economies. But the President and Congress are most immediately involved in an argument over the tax dollar—specifically, who is to control its spending. The acquisition of tax dollars—although, like inflation, that subject lies at the heart of Mr. Nixon's insistence on a spending ceiling—has thus far received only academic attention.

Yet in the last presidential campaign it seemed that reform of the whole American tax structure, from local property taxes to the "loopholes" in federal income and inheritance taxes, might become the major issue for the voters and the subject of prime concern for the present Congress.

George McGovern's poor arithmetic was one of the reasons why interest in tax reform waned. Vietnam, and the debate over executive prerogatives, were others. Yet the subject is of acute importance, since it is not only essential for the equitable raising of the vast sums which, even under Mr. Nixon's budget, are required to run the country, but is closely tied in to such urgent problems as the fate of the cities and the alleviation of poverty.

Fortunately, although much of the sense of urgency with which the tax question once seemed to be vested has disappeared, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills is presiding over a committee that plans to make a broad survey of tax reforms. And a presidential advisory committee has already made recommendations looking toward the use of tax credits to assist in controlling pollutants—another instance of how close the tax laws are to the mainsprings of the quantity and quality of life in America.

It is very easy to come up with tax cure-alls such as the single-tax scheme of Henry George, years ago, but like medical miracle drugs, the side effects and the resistance which bacilli build up against them have also to be taken into account. The general principle of taxing long-term capital gains less heavily than current income, or providing tax cushions for essential, but risky, areas of investment, with high rates of depreciation, is sound enough. But as Mr. Mills points out, both can be made into exploitable tax shelters. Can the principle be preserved without its abuses, or should the baby be thrown out with the bath water? Will the credits for environmental reforms become another tax shelter? There are some of the questions that will come before the House Tax Reform Committee—questions which should be answered with equity and rationality.

## To Halt Ulster Killing

Can nothing be done to halt the senseless sectarian warfare that has claimed 21 lives in Northern Ireland during the last week? Are there no leaders in the Protestant and Catholic communities of Ulster with enough stature and courage to join together and cry "enough"?

There can no longer be serious doubts that the overwhelming majorities in both communities are heartily sick of the violence and desperately anxious to have it ended, whatever the political future of the troubled province. The Catholic mother whose 18-year-old son was fatally shot after waiting on gunmen at a gas station surely spoke for thousands in her plea that no one try to avenge his death or the other mindless slayings.

Yet, such pleas are likely to go unheeded by the vigilantes of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional Wing at one extreme and the Ulster Volunteer Force and its allies at the other. It is difficult indeed to know how to appeal to men whose ideas of valor include indiscriminate firing into crowds from speeding automobiles or hurling grenades into crowded buses.

Americans painfully conscious of the increase of mindless violence in their own society must be reticent about offering advice to anyone else. But the gravity of the situation in Ulster makes it reasonable to call for fresh attempts to halt the killing by responsible leaders at every level. If the killing cannot be curbed, the publication next month of the British government's white paper on the political future of Northern Ireland will be a meaningless exercise. Indeed, failure to halt escalation of the violence in Ulster will eventually undermine stability in the Irish Republic even if Premier Lynch gets the solid parliamentary majority he seeks in the surprise election he has called for Feb. 28.

In light of the last terrible week, Mr. Lynch and Prime Minister Heath of Britain should advance the date of the meeting they reportedly had planned in the White Paper. Their need is to concentrate not on Northern Ireland's future but on how to halt the killing now; for, unless that can be achieved, there will be no future worth discussing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Job for the UN

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's offer of a United Nations relief and reconstruction program "to all the peoples of Vietnam without discrimination" is one that should be taken up with alacrity by all sides, especially the United States.

The Paris pact commits the United States to "contribute to . . . postwar reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Indochina." Channeling any assistance to North Vietnam through some international institution may be the only way that the United States can fill this commitment under safeguards that would satisfy Congress.

The use of the UN as a conduit American assistance to South Vietnam and the other Indochinese states would avoid the kind of direct entanglement with regimes, through economic assistance, that helped to entrap this country in the Southeast Asian quagmire in the first place. It would help to promote and preserve the desired neutrality of the entire region.

Although Hanoi has been cool to the world organization in the past, there are some signs that the North Vietnamese are not hostile to Mr. Waldheim's overtures. Accepting aid through the UN would strengthen the independence that North Vietnam has always stoutly maintained, reducing its dependence on any of the big powers, including the Soviet Union and China. The fact that Mr. Waldheim has been accepted as a participant in the forthcoming twelve-power conference on Indochina suggests modification of the Communist view.

Such a role is long overdue, as Mr. Waldheim has repeatedly emphasized since he took office. A UN reconstruction mission in Indochina, building on the notable success of the recent relief effort in Bangladesh, could be a valuable step toward the wider peace-keeping job for which the world organization was created, a crucial step away from the misguided unilateral intervention which has brought the United States and Southeast Asia so much misery.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Epilogue Still to Come

Only future developments will show whether the chances for survival of a non-Communist South Vietnam are better or worse after the 1973 armistice than they were following the 1954 Geneva convention. Not only in South Vietnam, but also in Laos and Cambodia, the Communist positions are more advanced now than they were then. On the other hand, Thieu seems stronger, both militarily and politically, than was Diem. Does the similarity of conditions mean that America's lengthy, expensive engagement has been "in vain"? This is not the opinion of the leaders of Malaysia, Singapore and In-

domesia, for whom U.S. intervention in Indochina brought a long and constructive breathing spell. In Thailand, South Korea and in the Philippines, the pullback of the Americans and their liberal ideas has led to a return of authoritarian Asian forms of rule. After the horribly lengthy conflict, everyone hopes that peace will come to Vietnam. But the epilogue to the tragedy cannot be written yet. Particularly, West European observers, who are amply aware of their own vital interest in America keeping faith to a fair extent with its smaller allies, should refrain from overly hasty generalized judgments.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 7, 1898

VIENNA—Direct information received in authoritative quarters here strengthens the view that, in spite of all the contrary reports that Germany and Russia have not yet come to an agreement regarding the Chinese loan, the determined attitude of Russia will, it is believed, eventually conclude the business. But China has not given its full consent, as the Russian conditions are said to be tolerably oppressive.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1923

LUXOR—Lord Carnarvon has left for Cairo to make arrangements with the authorities regarding the opening of the inner chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb. The date of the opening is not yet announced. No work was done at the tomb yesterday. Press representatives were admitted to the ante-chamber. It is now practically bare of all its treasures, except for a couch, a chariot and two life-sized statues of the king.



## Wheels of Justice Grind Slowly for Key Nazis

By Paul Moor

BERLIN—Last week, Der Spiegel published a letter from a reader sarcastically proposing a free rehabilitation clinic to treat all the ill cited in recent years by major Nazi criminals in their efforts—all too often successful—to get the legal proceedings against them postponed again and again and, in many instances, finally cancelled altogether. The letter came from Dr. Robert M.V. Kemper of Langsdorf, Pa., who has a legal practice in Frankfurt. It carried extra weight since Dr. Kemper, an official in the Prussian Ministry of Interior until 1933, had served with distinction as U.S. deputy chief of counsel at the Nuremberg war crimes trials.

At about the same time, small news stories in the West German press said that in Düsseldorf the International Committee of the Survivors of Auschwitz had deplored the fact that 28 years after the war at least four big Nazi criminals, whom it named, still remained at large and free due to almost infinite postponement of proceedings against them. The story got little play in the news media, attracted little attention, and aroused no perceptible indignation. In Berlin, for instance, Der Tagesspiegel accorded it 15 lines, giving only the scantiest details. The Auschwitz committee, after overcoming massive, obvious misgivings, had met for the first time ever on German soil. Not by any coincidence did that meeting and the statement from Dr. Kemper both come within a few days of the 40th anniversary of Adolf Hitler's ascent to power on Jan. 30, 1933. The foreign editor of Munich's distinguished daily Süddeutsche Zeitung, questioned about Hitler and Germans in a BBC international panel discussion the week of the anniversary, said, "I think most Germans today have forgotten him."

### Little Interest

Foreign publications, among them Time and the Sunday Times in London, had already reported in part on the four cases named by the Auschwitz committee, but in West Germany, aside from a well documented report on one case by the Süddeutsche Zeitung, most of the media have shown little interest in the following men:

● Horst Wagner, the Nazi German Foreign Ministry's liaison man to Adolf Eichmann and later to Heinrich Himmler himself (chief of the entire SS), stands charged—since 1958—with complicity in the murder of at least 356,684 Jews from Hungary, Slovakia, Greece, Italy, France, the Netherlands and Denmark deported to the extermination camps after April, 1943. Less than two weeks before Wagner's scheduled trial in Essen, his attorney withdrew, bringing the first postponement. His new attorney successfully got a whole series of postponements to allow Wagner's examination by—successively—an internist, an optometrist, an orthopedist, and finally a psychiatrist; all this, plus complications, took until May, 1971. On May 26, 1972, three days before the Essen court finally intended to start his trial, Wagner had an eye operation performed, which forced another postponement. Last July, after 14 years of stalling, came another postponement because of an orthopedic hip disorder. Wagner's admission to a clinic on Aug. 24, 1972, resulted in plans to perform the operation this year—but not just yet. Wagner lives today, a free man, in Eckardt near Düsseldorf.

● Horst Schumann, a medical doctor, seeking ways to prevent "subhumans" from reproducing "but still force out of them every last iota of work potential, used radiation to sterilize human guinea pigs in SS concentration camps, then surgically removed reproductive organs for examination. (Not until late 1972 did Bonn appropriate \$3 million reparations for the survivors of such experiments; during the 38 years prior to that, 1,357 of them had received some assistance from the International Red Cross.) Schumann belonged not to the SS, but to the Luftwaffe, which means he cannot claim orders forced him to do what he did at both Buchenwald and Auschwitz. Kwame Nkrumah personally protected Schumann in

Ghana until Nkrumah's death in 1966 when West Germany succeeded in extraditing Schumann. Investigation has shown Schumann medically adroit at, for instance, manipulating his blood pressure with strong coffee just prior to court examinations of his state of health. His first trial, in 1970, ended before a verdict due to ill health established by a court examiner. He has yet to come to trial again. Schumann lives today, a free man, in Seckbach outside Frankfurt.

● Johannes Thummler, Gestapo chief in Katowice, Poland, headed court-martials in which he passed sentence, as documents prove, after proceedings averaging, in each instance, from 30 seconds to two minutes. His courts knew only two verdicts: They condemned 60 percent of the defendants to execution, all the others to Auschwitz. Thummler admits to having headed court-martials in getting his trial in Düsseldorf postponed more or less indefinitely on the grounds that his overworked attorney has to have adequate time to familiarize himself with all the material. Gensmueller lives today, a free man, in the little Alpin town of Oberjoch, near Hindelang.

Carl Zeiss Foundation, where for years he worked as a high employee. Thummler lives today, a free man, in the Württemberg town of Aalen.

● Albert Gensmueller, a state secretary in Nazi Germany's Transport Ministry, responded with brisk efficiency to a written personal appeal from Heinrich Himmler: "Help me and get me more trains (for deportations)." Preparations for Gensmueller's trial started 15 years ago, but the trial has yet to begin. By choosing as his attorney a man already up to his ears in a long and complicated war-crimes case, Gensmueller has succeeded in getting his trial in Düsseldorf postponed more or less indefinitely on the grounds that his overworked attorney has to have adequate time to familiarize himself with all the material. Gensmueller lives today, a free man, in the little Alpin town of Oberjoch, near Hindelang.

● The mimeographed quarterly bulletin of the Comité International des Camps, which Hermann Langbein publishes in Vienna (and which seriously faces extinction due to insufficient funds), could extend such a list substantially. Dr. Kemper remarks, "I know many other cases in several courts."

The tempo of West German justice in such cases varies remarkably from state to state and from court to court. Hamburg has an infamous reputation for sluggishness, gradually—very

gradually—resulting in a situation scandalous enough to force a recent shake-up at the top of the justice apparatus. In most states such court cases proceed in all Gemächlichkeit at a tempo of only two trial days a week. Bavaria will have none of that, and conducts such trials at the uncharacteristic, almost Prussian pace of five days a week, resulting in a comparatively admirable record.

The late chief prosecutor in Frankfurt, Dr. Fritz Bauer, required the comparatively short time of five years to prepare the entire first Auschwitz trial, which in 1963 brought no fewer than 22 defendants to justice. (Frankfurt has not yet scheduled the fourth and last Auschwitz trial.) Another Frankfurt court, though, concerned with Horst Schumann alone, took four years even to bring him to the trial which never passed a verdict, and even then it accused him only of his participation in the Nazis' cynically misnamed "euthanasia" program. The court completely ignored Schumann's heinous sterilization experiments in Buchenwald and Auschwitz, pleading lack of time to prepare that case.

In his proposal for a free clinic to bring such pitifully ailing senior citizens (Wagner and Schumann are 66, the others are near 70) back to health, Dr. Kemper has a helpful suggestion as to how to establish it: "In finding a suitable building, perhaps a real-estate broker might be helpful who recently avoided custody by posting 750,000 marks bail in spite of serious proceedings for Nazi crimes pending against him."

## A Near-Run Thing in France

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—Next month's French elections are enormously important to Western Europe and, consequently, to the vital area's relationship with the United States. France, after all, is at the geographical heart of the region joined in a Common Market and allied with North America.

It is complicated for foreigners to understand the method of the French vote. It comes in two ballots (March 17 and a runoff between leading contestants in each parliamentary district March 18). From one week to the next, all kinds of deals are liable to be made among party leaders.

The quintessential issue is whether the Gaullist majority can continue to survive without De Gaulle or whether a Left,

effectively united for the first time in almost 40 years, is strong enough to gain control of the National Assembly. Should that happen, it would be difficult for President Pompidou not to ask a leftist to accept the premiership. He detests the very thought.

The mathematics of French politics indicate that after a very near-run thing, the coalition led by Georges Marchais (Communist) and François Mitterrand (Socialist) will manage to scare the daylight out of the Right but won't gain power.

Usual electoral proportions of the Fifth Republic have been about 40 percent for the bloc of assorted Gaullists, about 45 percent for various elements of the Left led by Communists and Socialists and about 15 percent for the center opposition. Recent opinion polls showed the Gaullists slipping, but by election time statistics will probably stabilize closer to the norm.

A variety of deals would be imposed upon the Gaullists and the center to block a left-wing takeover after a scary first ballot. This is what is to be expected despite protests from those involved that they wouldn't dream of such a thing.

Although the formal campaign hasn't started there has been plenty of dirty pre-campaigning. Opponents compare Pompidou's succession to De Gaulle with the reign of Louis-Philippe somewhat after Napoleon and say the president's philosophy is like that of the bourgeois king: "get rich."

Marchais wrote in a book that Pompidou told him during negotiations to settle the May, 1968, crisis that he preferred to be a simple bureaucrat under a French Communist government rather than premier of a France "dominated" by the Americans. Pompidou denied to me he had ever said such a thing.

### Old Trick

When Pompidou visited Brezhnev last month his opponents saw this as a repeat of De Gaulle's old trick: Make friends with Moscow to undercut the pro-Moscow French Communists. There are indeed indications the Kremlin just as it favored Nixon over McGovern here.

The Pompidou administration suffered by disclosure of scandals involving many top public figures (including a premier) and also involving government contracts and SDECE (the French security intelligence agency). Marchais has been presenting a

moderate, unrevolutionary image and says he wants no official post in case of victory.

Pompidou commissioned a study of France by an American think-tank which forecast that by 1985 it would be the top nation in Europe. This was promptly leaked to encourage voters. But the text was later held up when embarrassing criticisms of the system were noted. Ex-Gaullists, both from the party's right and left, have quit the coalition.

The Fifth Republic, whose constitution gives the president great powers, was tailor-made for De Gaulle. Its electoral system enables small minorities to seat large numbers of deputies. In 1957 (when the general was still president) the Gaullists got 244 seats with a 42.89 percent vote, but the Communists got only 73 seats with a 21.35 percent vote. There is no doubt Pompidou is worried. He detests Mitterrand as an allegedly ambitious "left-wing fascist." But Mitterrand has proven himself a skillful behind-the-scenes manipulator and has wide governmental experience. Furthermore, Pompidou has recently gained considerable weight although he is aware he doesn't feel well under such conditions and cuts a less impressive figure on television.

Should the president's Gaullist supporters (almost certainly relying on aid from the moderate center) regain power, it is possible to forecast a basic continuation of existing French foreign policy with continued adherence to the Atlantic treaty (although not the NATO organization). Should the Communist-Socialist bloc take over, in the long run anything might happen. Marchais and Mitterrand have held close to their chests the cards they would like to play.

## The Ungreat TV Debate: U.S. Version

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration has launched a phony attack on the television networks, and the networks have responded with a bogus defense. Uninstructed people, as a result, have the impression that freedom and liberty are under serious fire in this country.

In fact, the issue is what kind of society we want to shape through television. It is a question of whether we want a self-indulgent society with anarchic tendencies, or a society of tighter common bonds including a touch of elitist culture.

The starting point for all this is that the administration feels that the networks, and especially the Columbia Broadcasting System, are hostile to Mr. Nixon. Presidential advisers have been trying to put the networks on the defensive for years.

### White House Acts

The latest effort comes from Clay Whitehead, the director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy. In a speech on December 18, Mr. Whitehead called on local station owners to monitor the networks for "ideological plugs" and "elitist gossip" in the evening news shows. The networks shot back with the usual charge that the White House was threatening the First Amendment guarantees of a free press.

A moment's reflection disposes of both the attack and the defense. The bias of the networks, if it exists, had as its most important recent political outcome that Mr. Nixon received 60 percent of the vote and carried a but one state in the last election. Freedom of expression, far from being in jeopardy, is remarkably free for the far-out examples that keep cropping up in the press, television, films, dress and every day behavior.

But just because the fight isn't about what the protagonists say about each other, the fight isn't serious. In fact, the fight is important in the way the television is important.

Television is a negligible influence in determining opinion on particular issues or candidates. It is important as a social force shaping life in the almost unconscious way that the automobile has shaped life over the past half-century. Much as the automobile yielded an unforeseen pattern of life now known as suburbia as its end product, television will probably produce patterns of life not yet visible. But already some of the social impact of television is evident. The self-indulgent instinct, for one thing, is powerfully advanced by television. The best examples of the world's goodness projected into every home, who don't have are stimulating in the strongest way to go on and get theirs by acts of selflessness.

Cynicism about authority strongly promoted. Important world figures, traditionally notified by remoteness, appear on the screen in the living room and are casually discussed as familiar. Mere children, exposed to rampant selling techniques, develop a precocious sophistication about being taken in. Commitment, and indeed attention, are eroded by television. Viewers are spared the task of buying a book or going to see a concert. They can switch by channel. It says great deal that the current precession for attention is a metaphor—"turned off."

### Not Wise

Another social consequence of television is the widening of the test beyond politics and economics to a cultural dimension. Since TV markets a prevalent ethos, those who would promote change feel obliged to fit the ethos. Thus black lead feel required to come on, militants, not the polite, small Negroes who Norman Thomas TV drama "Woman's Libbers" felt the out of ugliness to of the child, smiling ladies of TV screens.

In these conditions, the centralization of TV power vouched by the White House to me the very opposite of democracy. Giving more weight to local community is established over a national kind of right authority by regional and local groups, full of their own importance and with little respect for national values.

The networks have made sensitivities at least dimly mind. Their evening news is bespeak a high professional dity. Thus the case for Mr. McGovern who Norman Thomas and Harry Reasoner in Mr. First Amendment. It is a divide time, they ex values that make it easier to live with ourselves.



# Police Arrest 200 Strikers In S. Africa

Unrest by Nonwhites  
Mounts in Durban

DURBAN, South Africa, Feb. 6 (Reuters). Police today arrested about 200 as industrial unrest continued to mount here. It was the first big-scale response by authorities to strikes that have virtually tied up the city.

The police confronted the strikers as they marched in a demonstration. The strikers are demanding a 13-a-week pay raise, which would increase their salaries to \$42 a week.

Municipal workers, who waited three weeks before joining strikers, rejected an offer of a 15 percent increase and the possibility of further increases. The stoppages began about a month ago.

Although no figures are available, it is estimated that more than 25,000 Africans are on strike. Durban, South Africa's third largest city and largest seaport, has been deprived of many essential services, including garbage collection. The roads, electricity and drainage departments have been virtually paralyzed.

Supplies Are Low  
Bread and milk supplies are getting low, and fruit and vegetables are scarce. At the produce market today, strikers refused to unload goods and tried to intimidate the sellers.

In another part of the city, strikers entered an African beer hall, asked how the patrons could drink when there was a strike, and attacked the customers.

At the Basin Administration Department's offices, a crowd of about 500 Africans, armed with sticks and stones, charged through the building, forcing black employees to join their ranks.

Gravediggers have been the latest group to join the work stoppages, and even Windsor Park golf course was involved when about 100 Africans forced African and Indian workers into the clubhouse. Many white golfers also took refuge.

**Man Given Life  
For Killing Wife  
On Nuptial Night**  
EDINBURGH, Feb. 6 (UPI).—A court sentenced a West German to life imprisonment yesterday for the murder of his 18-year-old wife, whom he pushed off a cliff on their wedding night to collect \$112,000 in insurance.

Ernst Dumoulin stood mutely between two police while his lawyer argued in the public gallery as the judge read the sentence. The defendant had been found guilty of shooting Helga Konrad, 18, who was pregnant.

West German, off Edinburgh's Salisbury Crags on their wedding night in October. Dumoulin had claimed that he killed her in self-defense because she was trying to push him to his death. He said they had both been drinking and that he was to collect \$112,000 in insurance.

The two, who met after Dumoulin advertised for a wife in a newspaper's "lovelorn" column, eloped from her parents' home and went to Scotland for their wedding.

**Frankfurt Court  
Sentences 5 Over  
War-time Killings**  
FRANKFURT, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—A former member of the Nazi security services (SD) and a former German police officer were today sentenced to terms ranging from two-and-a-half to 15 years for complicity in the wartime murder of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Former SD member Adolf March, 67, was sentenced to 15 years for his part in shooting more than 12,000 Jews in front of a mass grave at Pinsk, western Poland.

The former police officials were found to have taken part in the eviction of 10 ghettos in the Krakow area in the autumn of 1942, and in the deportation of Jews to the Auschwitz concentration camp.

The court was told the police officials in which they were complicit had sealed off the ghettos before ordering their inhabitants to mass graves, where they were shot.

Observers noted that the charges of complicity in murder followed a usual practice of West German courts trying Nazi criminals, which are faced with the difficulty of establishing which member of an execution squad led which victims.



WINTER WONDERLAND—The annual Snow Festival is being held in Sapporo, Japan, with ice and snow sculpture on display. The panda is a big attraction.

## Obituaries

### Dr. John Gibbon, Invented Heart-Lung Bypass Device

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Dr. John H. Gibbon Jr., 59, who performed the first successful open heart operation using a heart-lung bypass machine, died yesterday on a tennis court in Philadelphia, apparently the victim of a heart attack. In 1953, Dr. Gibbon used a machine he had designed to oxygenate the blood of an 18-year-old girl while he repaired a hole in her heart.

For 37 minutes during the operation, the girl's heart and lung functions were completely maintained by Dr. Gibbon's machine. The girl recovered. This type of surgery, using improved versions of Dr. Gibbon's basic system, is now routinely performed on infants and children born with severe heart defects. The heart-lung machine is also used in surgery on adults to repair heart valves damaged by rheumatic fever, to restore the heart's circulatory system and to perform heart transplant surgery.

Dr. Gibbon first began to develop the machine in 1931. By 1934, he had a device which could cleanse the blood. He called it "a very delicate thing, a Rubik Goldberg contraption, an assemblage of metal, glass, water baths and electro-motors—but it did the job."

During the next 19 years, Dr. Gibbon experimented with the machine.

Dr. Gibbon, who had suffered a heart attack about a year ago, was the attending surgeon-in-chief for the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia for 20 years prior to his retirement in 1967. He also served as consultant to numerous governmental, educational and service organizations.

He recently finished co-editing the latest edition of the textbook, "Surgery of the Chest." In 1968, Dr. Gibbon was given the Albert Leask Award for clinical medical research.

### Dr. Samuel Sillen

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Dr. Samuel Sillen, 62, a Marxist literary critic and writer who in recent years was also a medical editor and author, died of cancer yesterday at a hospital.

Beginning in 1937, Dr. Sillen was literary editor of the now defunct New Masses, a weekly associated with the Communist party. In 1947, he founded and edited Mainstream, a literary quarterly, which was merged with New Masses in 1948. Dr. Sillen edited the new monthly publication, Masses & Mainstream, until 1956.

After leaving Masses & Mainstream, Dr. Sillen was an editor for Citadel Press. And from 1953 to 1967 he was a senior editor of Medical World News, a weekly magazine written for members of the medical profession.

Dr. Sillen was the author of "Walt Whitman: Poet of Democracy" and "Women Against Slavery," and he edited a selection of the poetry of William Cullen Bryant. With Dr. Alexander Thomas, he was co-author of "Racism and Psychiatry," which was published last year. With Dr. Thomas and Dr. Stella Chess, he edited a number of volumes of "Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development."

### Fyodor Lopukhov

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (AP).—Ballet master Fyodor Lopukhov, 86, who trained several generations of Russian dancers and teachers, died last week in Leningrad, Tass reported today.

### 40,000 Dutch Hit Pension Charge

THE HAGUE, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Some 40,000 angry Dutch civil servants swarmed into The Hague today and marched to the parliament building to protest about their pension contributions.

The government raised their compulsory contribution to their pensions from 10 to 12.5 percent on Jan. 1.

The unions that organized the protest say the government acted without consulting them in order to raise an extra hundred million guilders (about \$28,750,000) to help cover the budget deficit.

### Dirx Lee Ray Named Officially to AEC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—President Nixon officially today named Dr. Dirx Lee Ray as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Ray, 59, a member of the AEC since last August, succeeds James R. Schlesinger, who became director of the Central Intelligence Agency last week. As a member of the commission, Dr. Ray's designation does not require Senate confirmation.

Mr. Lopukhov also wrote a number of books on ballet and directed performances at the Leningrad Kirov Theater. Since 1962, he had been head of the ballet masters' training section of the Leningrad Conservatory.

This alliance led French President Georges Pompidou last autumn to outlaw ETA—an acronym for Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Country and Freedom).

Along with secessionist ideas, the ETA also had brought to the Pays Basque some connections with other foreign and domestic liberation movements. These included natural allies like the

## Across the Border Into France

### Spanish Basques Are Exporting Nationalism

By Miguel Acoca

BAYONNE, France, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The placid, postcard-perfect French Pays Basque, for years the refuge of Spanish Basque secessionists, has at last caught the nationalist passion which is so widespread across the border.

French Basques, long content with tourism, folklore festivals, rugby and pelota have been hearing more and more from "Euzkadi" (Basque for "Ocean Wind"), their 5-year-old secret nationalist group made up mainly of students, middle-class intellectuals and a few Catholic priests.

Euzkadi has so far refrained from violence. It has, however, openly cast its lot with the virulent Spanish Basque nationalists and has called the Spanish-French frontier that splits the Basque Country "a crime against nature and a wall of shame, like the one dividing Berlin."

Euzkadi has formed important doctrinal ties with ETA, the small Spanish Basque secessionist underground which combines Robin Hood tactics with outright terrorism in its operations against Generalissimo Francisco Franco and what Basques call "his fascist occupation troops."

ETA spokesmen in Bayonne, who refused to give any names, said they plan to use Mr. Huarte's ransom money to fi-

Catalan and Galician nationalists in Spain, the Palestinians of "Black September," the Irish Republican Army, the Kurds of Iraq—but, most important of all to the French, the Euzkadi Liberation Movement, which has violently opposed Paris rule for years.

ETA has been careful to direct French Basque nationalists away from the terrorism practiced by the Bretons—the Spaniards need their "safe houses" in the Pays Basque. The relatively underpopulated Pays Basque is a sanctuary to which they leap when Spanish police are on their trail. The region is also the seat of Spain's exiled Basque Nationalist party, which has a large middle-class following in Spain.

ETA operations are carefully designed to gain a maximum of publicity. Last month, for instance, ETA held Basque nationalist Felipe Huarte, 50, until his family paid \$800,000 in ransom and Mr. Huarte had agreed to grant employees in one of his factories a substantial pay increase and other benefits, such as sick pay and a 44-hour week. A labor board soon ruled the contract invalid because of the unorthodox method of negotiation, but ETA had made its point—that it is the defender of the rights of Basque workers.

Throughout this past summer, ETA guerrillas blew up monuments revered by Spain's right wing, and the organization had five men killed in gunfights with police, who lost one officer themselves.

ETA spokesmen in Bayonne, who refused to give any names, said they plan to use Mr. Huarte's ransom money to fi-

nance strikes in Spain, to buy weapons and to continue to indoctrinate French Basques. While they predicted that ETA would intensify its terrorist activities in Spain in coming months, they were careful to point out that the French Basque Country would remain calm. The spokesmen, who were young and communicated with each other in Basque, expressed the view that when "Spanish Euzkadi is liberated, and its wealth is no longer stolen by the alien Spanish administrators in Madrid, French Euzkadi will join us."

Basque refugees in the Pays Basque, however, are bitter over French police surveillance and the deportation of some of their leaders. They recall that their fathers—after fleeing the repression that followed the Spanish Civil War—fought with the French Resistance during the Nazi occupation.

"The French appear to have forgotten that Franco is a fascist," said an ETA spokesman. Gen. Franco outlawed the Basque language and tried to eradicate Basque culture. Spanish Basques still feel that he was punishing them for siding with the Spanish Republic, which granted them autonomy.

Today's Basque separatists, however, want far more than what their fathers lost. They want a sovereign, Socialist Euzkadi that encompasses the entire Basque Country, Spanish and French.

ETA and Euzkadi believe that the French authorities will not interfere with the Basques' peaceful planning until the French election in March, and that if the Communist-Socialist coalition wins, they will rejoice.

# One more nice thing about Frankfurt: you can get out of there fast.

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Flight	to	via	plane	departure	arrival
LA 082	BANGKOK-WIEN		747	11:15	11:15
LA 082	DUP. IN-BRUSSEL		747	12:30	9:55
LA 300	LUXEMBOURG		747	12:30	8:50
LD 272	WARSCHAU		747	12:30	8:50
LA 903	MUENCHEN		747	12:30	8:50
LA 032	LONDON		747	12:40	8:32
LA 222	ZUERICH		747	12:40	8:32
LA 901	DUESSELDORF		747	12:40	8:32
LA 272	MAILAND		747	12:40	8:32
LA 370	BUKAREST-MUENCHEN		747	12:40	8:32
LA 763	HAMBURG		747	12:40	8:32
LA 262	WIEN		747	12:50	8:05
LA 112	PARIS		747	12:50	8:15
LA 430	CHICAGO		747	13:00	8:15

Flight	to	via	plane	departure	arrival
LA 026	HELSINKI-HAMBURG		747	13:00	8:05
LA 891	BREITENBURG		747	13:00	8:05
LA 821	HANNOVER		747	13:00	8:05
LA 074	GLASGOW-MANCHESTER		747	13:00	8:05
LA 010	STOCKHOLM-KOPENHAGEN		747	13:00	8:05
LA 190	CASABLANCA-MUENCHEN		747	13:00	8:05
LA 404	NEW YORK		747	13:00	8:05
LA 305	NEAPEL-GENOVA		747	13:00	8:05
LA 902	DUESSELDORF		747	13:00	8:05
LA 831	MUERNBERG		747	13:00	8:05
LA 941	STUTTGART		747	13:00	8:05
LA 614	DAMASKUS-MUENCHEN		747	13:00	8:05
LA 851	KOELN-BONN		747	13:00	8:05
LA 560	ACCRA-LAGOS		747	13:00	8:05

## Blast Kills Three On U.S. Destroyer

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 6 (AP).—Three sailors were killed and eight injured—four critically—when a boiler exploded yesterday aboard the U.S. Navy destroyer Basilio in the Atlantic northeast of here.

The four critically burned men were flown in two Coast Guard helicopters to St. Albans Naval Hospital in New York City. The 890-foot Basilio was proceeding under its own power to its home port, Newport, R.I., accompanied by an escort vessel.

The explosion occurred at 6:45 p.m. (2345 GMT), 150 miles southeast of Newport, the Navy's Atlantic Fleet Command here said.

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## DANCE

# Béjart And Bartok In Lyons

By David Stevens

LYONS (HET).—Since the Lyons Opera was reorganized four seasons ago into the most active and interesting theater of its kind in France, ballet has figured importantly in its programs. And in Vittorio Biagi the theater has a dance director who does not shrink from daunting subjects—whether it is a Beethoven symphony or Dante's "Divine Comedy."

That being the case, it is not surprising that an entente cordiale seems to have developed between Biagi and Lyons on the one hand, and Maurice Béjart and Brussels on the other. Biagi is one of the few outside choreographers to work with Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, while



Maurice Vaneau in "Eh! Johnny Regarde..."

the latter has just staged one of his own works as part of the current ballet program here.

"Symphonie Pour Un Homme Seul," which Béjart created in 1955 for his Ballets de l'Etoile, has become something of a clas-

sic of its kind, as has the music of Pierre Schaeffer and Pierre Henry to which it is set. Béjart has had a great deal to say since then, but rarely as succinctly as in this expression of the agony of human solitude, for

which the organized noise of Schaeffer and Henry seems peculiarly apt. Biagi as the Man and Hélène Didiot as the Woman were the strong soloists here.

### Attraction

Bartok's Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion seems to have an irresistible attraction for choreographers, and Biagi is the latest not to resist the challenge. He had the happy idea of letting the music and its performers work for him by putting the four musicians in the center of the stage, surrounded by Jacques Rapp's platform, sloping at the sides from stage level up to an elevated platform at the rear.

Biagi moved his dancers, in ice-blue costumes, around this platform in groupings that were interesting enough, but never more than decoration around the edges of a score that does not really need any decoration. This is late Bartok music with striking sonorities, angular rhythms and a strong personality, and its movement in performance is perhaps all the choreography it should have. Monique Laget and Germaine Boulard, pianists, and Benoit Cambréling and Michel Vise, percussionists, were the assured exponents.

The curtain-raiser was an enjoyable but very slender concoction by Micha Van Hoeca, one of Béjart's dancers, entitled "Eh! Johnny Regarde..." It had something to do with tinhorn gangsters and their molls, the music was a collage of Stravinsky, Frank Zappa, Woody Herman and others, and Rapp's costumes were colorful. An actor, Maurice Vaneau, was amusing in the main part, and moved around very deftly indeed.

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Forty-one paintings from the Soviet Union's collections of Impressionist and post-Impressionist works, many of them never before exhibited outside of the country, will be shown this spring at Washington's National Gallery of Art.

It will be the first exhibition in the United States of Western art from the extensive holdings of Leningrad's Hermitage and Moscow's Pushkin Museum.

Most of the pictures were bought straight from turn-of-the-century Paris studios by two wealthy Russians, Sergei Schukin and Ivan Morozov. They took home what National Gallery director J. Carter Brown terms "one of the top three or four such collections in the world."

The exhibit will include seven paintings each by Matisse and Gauguin, and major works by Van Gogh and Picasso.

Securing the loan was another of the Soviet-American coups of oil tycoon and art collector Armand Hammer, whose dealings with Russia date back to the days when he did business with Lenin.

Last summer, he concluded multimillion-dollar trade agreements on oil, gas, chemicals and tools and a possible holiday inn hotel to be built in Moscow. Mr. Hammer, who has been a physi-

cian, and traded in pharmaceuticals, liquor and black Angus cattle, is now chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp. Last fall, he exhibited 105 paintings and drawings from his own collection at the Hermitage and the Pushkin, and gave the Hermitage a \$1-million Goya, "A Portrait of Dona Antonia Zaste."

Negotiations for the exhibition started in January 1972, when Mr. Brown met Soviet Culture Minister Ekaterina Furseva at a Washington luncheon in connection with the exhibition here of Soviet folk crafts.

When she suggested sending paintings to the United States, Mr. Brown's impression was that she meant Russian work. Correspondence went on for months, and seemed to be bogging down when Mr. Hammer offered last month to step in.

Mr. Hammer added, by telephone from London yesterday, that he had talked to Mrs. Furseva about a Soviet exhibit when he was in the Soviet Union last fall in connection with his own exhibition. He and his brother flew to Russia several weeks ago, to select the paintings for the exhibit.

He confirmed the offer of the paintings by Matisse, Gauguin, Renoir, Rousseau, Van Gogh, Picasso, Monet, Cézanne, Braque, Léger, Derain, Slattery and De Vlaminck. Only two, from the Hermitage's extensive Gauguin

collection, have been shown in this country, and a few were lent to shows in the Netherlands, Japan and the World's Fair in Belgium.

Mr. Brown said that he felt that the picture "the American people will thrill to" most was Matisse's "Nasturtiums With The Dance," which he called "a marvelous symbol for the show—the kind of thing we see very little of here."

There is also a portrait of Matisse's wife, which took 100 sittings and which Soviet art historians have termed "one of the most important portraits he ever made." Others which are considered of major importance are Rousseau's "Horse Attached by a Jaguar," Picasso paintings showing the development of cubism and his synthetic cubist period, a number of Cézanne's bathers and landscapes and three of Gauguin's South Seas pictures.

The paintings are to be flown here in a Soviet plane, and will be on exhibit from March 31 to April 29. They will then go to the Knoedler Gallery in New York, of which Mr. Hammer is chairman, from May 3 through 26.

To pay for shipping, insurance and related educational materials, the National Gallery has received a \$50,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Mr. Hammer is putting up an additional \$50,000.

The arrangements, said Mr. Brown, "are completely outside of any official exchange agreements" between the two countries. He sees it as "part of the cold war thaw" that will "make tremendous friends for the Soviets and dramatize what they have—there's lots more riches there."

Ironically, the high reputation of Washington's National Gallery comes in part because it owns several pictures, including Raphael's "Alba Madonna," that came from the Hermitage. They were sold in the early 1930s by the Russians to U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and art collector Andrew Mellon to pay off short-term loans for oil exports. Mr. Mellon later built the gallery and donated his collection to it.

Mr. Hammer's acquaintance with Russia began in 1921, when he offered to send grain to relieve that country's famine in exchange for goods he could sell in America. Lenin offered him mining and trade concessions. His business negotiations continued over the years, and he used some of his time in Russia to collect a treasure of carist art.

Later, he collected old master and Impressionist paintings, \$10 million worth of which have been willed to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. It was from that collection that the exhibition in the Soviet Union was selected.

## MUSIC

# Switching From Chopin To Pop and Back Again

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (HET).—You don't expect a rock 'n' roll singer-songwriter-pianist to switch from a Jerry Lee Lewis-style piano backing for "I Go Ape" to Chopin's Fantaisie-Impromptu, but that is what Neil Sedaka is doing every night at the Talk of the Town.

He was playing Chopin long before he was playing—or singing—Neil Sedaka. Arthur Rubinstein picked him as best pianist in the New York City high schools in 1952. This led to study with Adele Marcus at the Juilliard. Two years later he was scheduled to play Bartok's Piano Concerto No. 3 at a student's concert.

He never did. It was not, he says, a question of getting cold feet. It was rather a question of other preoccupations, say greaser postures. He played and sang for Miss Marcus a song he had written called "Stupid Cupid." Miss Marcus liked the song, and gave him her blessing. "I'm sorry," she said, "to be losing a good pianist, but..."

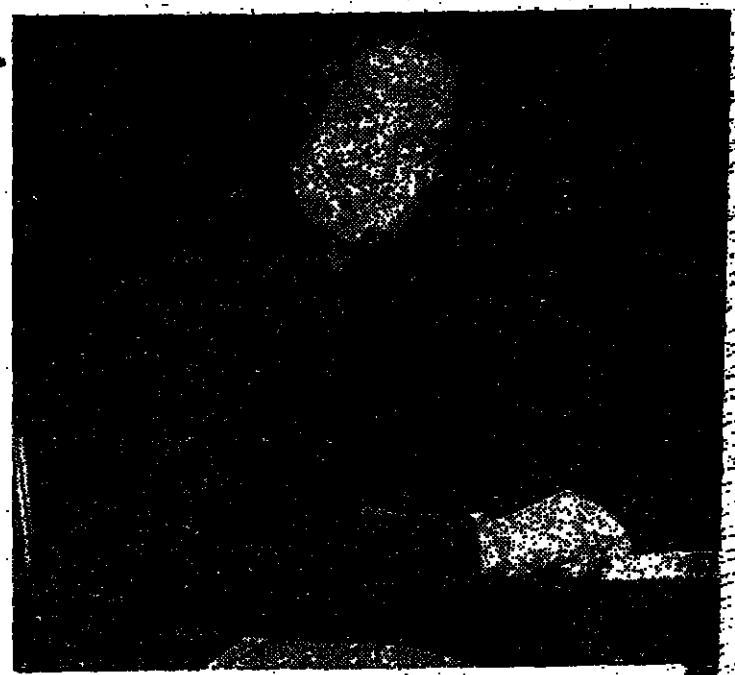
Sedaka took "Stupid Cupid" to Don Kirshner, now president of ATV-Kirshner Music, then just getting started in the music publishing business. Kirshner took Neil to Steve Sholes at RCA-Victor, the same Steve Sholes who, three years earlier, had purchased Elvis Presley's contract from Sam Phillips's Sun Records for \$40,000. "Stupid Cupid" was a hit for Connie Francis in 1958. It was

also a hit for Neil Sedaka. By 1963 he had sold 20 million records.

Remember "I Go Ape," "Calendar Girl," "Happy Birthday, Sweet Sixteen," and "Breaking Up Is Hard to Do?" I don't. But everyone at the Talk of the Town seemed to remember them. And "Oh! Carol!" The lady of the title was Carol King, whom Sedaka brought to Kirshner. She returned the favor with a song of her own: "Oh, Neil."

Neil Sedaka (the name is Turkish) disappeared from the public scene after 1963, crowded out by the new wave of the Beatles and the Rolling Stones and a kind of rock that was harder than Sedaka's innocent rock 'n' roll had been. Sedaka, the songwriter, took over from Sedaka, the singer-pianist, and he continued to make a buck or two writing for Tom Jones, Andy Williams, Peggy Lee, the 5th Dimension and the Edwin Hawkins Singers. Of his 500-odd songs, about 100 are reckoned as hits.

With the abrasive din of rock beginning to pall, and with innocence again in flower—so long as it is identified with the past—Sedaka has been making a comeback as a public performer. At his hotel suite, a few days ago, I suggested that he seemed to be following in the footsteps of Chris Kristofferson, Randy Newman, Jim Webb and other songwriters now cashing in on their hits by singing the hits themselves. "Not



Neil Sedaka, pianist-composer-singer.

at all," he said. "They're following in mine."

"What," I asked him, "distinguishes the songs of today from those of the Arlen-Berlin-Gershwin-Kern-Porter-Rodgers era?"

"They're freer," he replied, "kind of asymmetrical. You're not bound to 32 measures divided neatly into eight-eight-eight-eight. Thanks to Bert Bacharach's successful example, if you want to go five or six measures instead of four, you can. And the song can be as long as you like. Some of my new ones run eight or nine minutes."

"What it boils down to is that you don't have to reveal the entire song in the first eight measures. Today's songs, consequently,

are not so immediately catchy. Immediately memorable. The take repeated hearing. And get it. Young people sit at home with stereo headphones, and a song over and over, and making the melody and the lyrics in."

Some of the local critics of 30-35-year age group have spoken of Sedaka as a "renewed teen-age idol." Sedaka himself seems determined to put nostalgia in perspective. At the close of act he dips into a makeup kit, plies burnt cork to his face, clothes with a medley of bits associated with—Eddie Cant with appropriate 1930s back-

"If you think I'm a voice of the past," he seems to be saying, "be's 34—just hear this!"

## THEATER: A French View of the British 'Home'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 6 (HET).—"Home," a London and New York hit when John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson acted it in both towns two seasons ago, has just opened in French at the Espace Pierre Cardin.

The author, David Storey, has gained a considerable reputation with a quartet of plays—"In Celebration," "The Contraband," "Home" and "The Changing Room"—which, though unrelated in subject, are united by a strong individualistic style. They are as English as the Union Jack, or fish and chips and one could

no more conceive of their coming from a non-British pen than one could imagine a Frenchman writing "Tobacco Road" or an American composing a Giraudoux comedy.

In translation, no play is ever quite the same. Scribe, Ibsen, Chekhov, Pirandello, Tennessee Williams, despite national idiosyncrasies, speak an international tongue. But such a piece as "Home" requires the most delicate translation. Had, for example, two American actors—Lee J. Cobb and Arthur Kennedy, let us say—replaced its London stars in the Broadway production, it is certainly doubtful that the play would have succeeded.

Two middle-aged men sit chatting in a quiet garden before a nondescript mansion. There is a flower bed, a gravel path, an iron table, some wicker chairs. All is tranquil as they discuss, in slightly bored fashion, the weather and other general topics. Two women of similar

age join them and a young fellow, mute and morose, meanders about, lifting chairs to demonstrate his athletic prowess. They are waiting for the luncheon bell. Only slowly, very slowly, does one discover the secret of the setting. It is the park of a lunatic asylum and the five characters are inmates.

As directed by Lindsay Anderson at the Royal Court in London, one was intrigued by the polished reserve of Gielgud and Richardson. Beneath the surface of salon politesse, one sensed a disturbing, unrelenting, pusill-footing exposition of Storey's exposition was matched by the fastidious comportment of the quiet madmen. The strain to behave in a civilized manner was disclosed in understatement singular to the Briton, the despair and agony of the laconic pair making itself felt by inference alone.

Marguerite Duras, an established dramatist herself, adapted the English original faithfully and, it would seem, almost literally. The text is there, but the play fails to take on theatrical life in the sterile staging by Claude Bégy, who has been responsible for admirable productions of Pinter, Arrabal and Duras. He gathered a company of excellent actors, headed by Michel Lonsdale, and then evidently instructed them not to act or to underact to such a degree that their roles become recitations and weary the audience. He has injected interminable pauses between many lines and eliminated the necessary intermission. Instead moving around the secluded garden, the characters perform before a

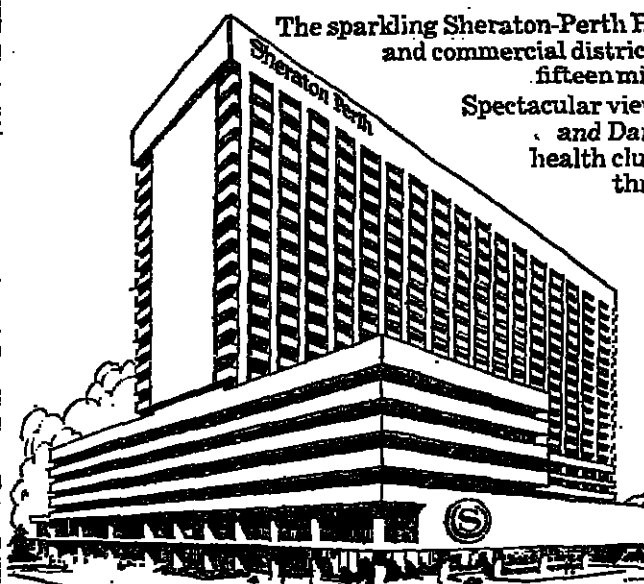
blank wall, suggesting that are in a police lineup. The play is an endless and tedious evening during which the within-the-play never emerges.

The only interesting about "Tu Connais Le" is that it got to the O under the auspices of the media. France's administrator. This is its only connection humor, too. That such a d sarging, witless burlesque should be honored is a reflection on the taste and ment of the selection committee.

You will recognize the if you have been exposed to new plays usually offered municipal Houses of Culture meek down, the butt of instructed in the ways of owned by a typical ring man learns all the salacious at government expense. The government is manipulating greedy profiteers in league corrupt judges, a hypoc clergy, the fat-headed and police officials. There is sing, stroke of originality entire show. The cartoon crudely amateurish and ideas are out of the salacious ed clichés with innumerable cesters. Compare its sordid that of the American "How to Succeed in Without Really Trying" with Maroon's "L'Opéra," which operated on a like fee, and you have mean shallowness. The Odéon deserves much better than

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Fla., Feb. 6 (UPI).—Archaeologists retrieved part of that experts believe to be the oldest human remains ever found in the United States. Archaeologist Dr. A. Cockrell said that he the skull, thought to be a young Indian, dates back 8,000 and 10,000 B.C. The human bones found in the United States, until now, around 5,000 B.C., experts

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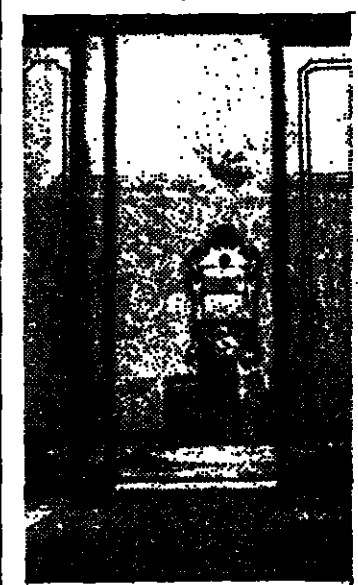
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## Stein Warns Of Unilateral Money Action If International Pact 'Is Not Forthcoming'

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors today said the United States would have to take unilateral action if an international monetary agreement "is not forthcoming."

Herbert Stein, in response to questioning from Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., said he could not "pursue" the matter any further. Mr. Reuss had suggested that the United States should consider imposing a "selective surcharge" on imports directed at those countries which are piling up surplus dollars and which are not adjusting their currency values to assist the United States in reaching balance of payments equilibrium.

Mr. Reuss accused the administration of being "injudicious" in its push for monetary reform and told Mr. Stein the President "should take over, convene the heads of state" and threaten to impose a surcharge. He said other nations who are building up large dollar surpluses are "exploiting" their own export industries.

Mr. Stein responded that it is "inappropriate to describe" the government's position as "injudicious." He said, "We are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation."

Later, when asked by a reporter what he thought of the Reuss accusation, Mr. Stein said, "We're trying to solve it by multilateral means. But if we can't, we'll have to take some steps, and the list is not too long."

Added to a surcharge, another device the United States could use would be quotas aimed at imports from countries which it feels should revalue their currencies but have not.

Last September, the International Monetary Fund set up a special group, the Committee of 20, to develop proposals for reform of the international monetary system. Last week's meeting of the group in Paris, however, made little progress toward developing proposals, sources said.

Mr. Reuss proposed that the United States call another Smithsonian conference like that in Washington in December, 1971, at which a general realignment of currency rates was agreed. He said the United States is in effect facing another crisis of the kind that existed in August, 1971, before President Nixon ended the convertibility of the dollar into gold and took drastic steps to halt the flight from the dollar. One option open to the United States is to let the dollar float, Mr. Reuss said.

Mr. Stein acknowledged that the slowest step in moving toward a new balance of payments is a source of anxiety here and abroad. But he told the committee, "We look forward to further improvement in both the official settlements account of the balance of payments and the trade account as the year advances." He said he anticipated this improvement on the basis of the delayed effect of the 1971 currency shake-up and on what he called the relatively good U.S. price performance.

Mr. Stein said the "recent and continuing experience" emphasizes the importance of international monetary reform to improve the process of achieving and maintaining equilibrium.

## Dollar-Selling Wave Abates After Bonn Refuses to Float

(Continued from Page 1)

serious damage to the world economy and trade.

The imposition of currency controls and the gradual dismantling of convertibility noted in other European countries were, he said, backward steps hindering the liberalization of world trade.

He repeated the view of Mr. Schmidt that the nine partners in the Common Market must help the United States to restore equilibrium in its balance of payments.

Meanwhile, the Bundesbank announced that its central bank council would convene tomorrow. Although officials stated the meeting was not an extraordinary one, it was noted the council generally meets every other Thursday. It last met Feb. 1.

Topics to be discussed at the session were not disclosed, but it clearly will focus on renewed international monetary instability.

While the center of activity today was clearly in Frankfurt, the dollar was weak throughout Europe and required central bank support, although on a much smaller scale, in other centers as well.

The monetary unrest also pushed demand for gold as it did yesterday.

Bullion was sought, and its price rose to a closing range of about \$68.80-\$69.00 an ounce, up \$1.20 from yesterday.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Auto Sales Set Record in U.S.

U.S. and foreign-made auto sales records for January, but the imports made the most dramatic gain, increasing their share of the total market to 18.5 percent from 15.1 percent a year before. Total new-car sales in January were a record 880,000 units, up 18 percent on a daily-rate basis from 717,000 a year earlier. There was one more selling day than in January 1972, so the percentage gain is based on a comparison of daily selling rates. U.S.-made sales totaled 735,427 units, up 16 percent from the year-earlier 630,408. The gain for Detroit makes was topped by imports, which sold about 144,500 units last month, up 28.1 percent from the 108,000 units in January 1972. Part of the import surge reflected rebounding deliveries of the three top-selling "economy" cars—Volvo, Toyota and Datsun. Volkswagen sales rose 27.8 percent on a daily rate basis, Toyota 10.7 percent and Datsun 8.1 percent. In addition, the trend toward higher-priced and sporty imports continued, with sales of the German Ford Capri more than doubling, and Japanese Mazda sales increasing almost 200 percent.

### Du Pont Merger Plan Opposed

A plan to dissolve the \$2.3-billion Du Pont family holding company by merging it into Du Pont Co. has drawn fire from several shareholders at a hearing held by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The shareholders say the plan is unfair to Du Pont stockholders and risks depressing the price of Du Pont stock. The hearings are expected to continue for several days. Under the merger plan, Christians Securities Co., whose main holding is 13.4 million Du Pont

common shares, would be acquired by Du Pont through an exchange of 1.133 Du Pont shares for each Christians common share.

### Sun Oil to Sell Service Stations

Sun Oil is withdrawing from retail marketing operations in all or part of eight U.S. states, most of them in the Midwest, and will sell more than 300 service stations and 42 bulk plants. Sun Oil says its earnings in the eight states have been insufficient to justify the continued commitment of capital involved.

### Toyo Kogyo Engine Called Clean

Toyo Kogyo Co. says the rotary engines used to power its Mazda-model autos have passed U.S. pollution control requirements set for 1973. The engines, equipped with a thermal reactor and other pollution control devices, were tested in the United States by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the automaker says. Earlier, the EPA announced that an engine produced by Honda Motor Co. passed the control requirements.

### Japan Firm Buying Oil Concessions

Nigeria Oil Co. of Japan, has agreed to purchase two oil concessions off the coast of Nigeria from Messum Chemical Co. of the United States for \$3 million. Last month, Nigeria Oil announced that its first wildcat well in one of four concession areas it already holds off Nigeria flowed 3,500 barrels of oil a day. The company is jointly owned by Petroleum Development Corp., a Japanese government-owned concern; Teljin Ltd., Telokko Oil Co.; Mitsui Oil Exploration Co., and various other Japanese firms.

## 3d World Aid Called Key Problem for Rich

By Andrew Leigh

DAVOS, Switzerland, Feb. 6 (AP)—Leading European businessmen assembled here for a management symposium were today given two reminders, and in many ways disturbing, warnings about the future of Europe and business.

The 350 delegates heard Roy Jenkins, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer during the last Labor government, state uncompromisingly that perhaps the key problem for all the relatively rich states during the remainder of this century is helping the Third World.

## More Two-Tier Currencies And Floats Seen by Banker

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP)—"More individual currency alignments, two-tier systems and floating arrangements are almost inevitable in 1973" even though the dollar's continued weakness on foreign exchange markets is "mainly psychological," says the chief economist of the largest U.S. commercial bank.

Walter E. Hoddey, executive vice-president of Bank of America, told an investment seminar here today that "the dollar is on an underlying firming trend." But he stressed that "people will have to realize that the dollar cannot come back overnight and that the Smithsonian agreement

wasn't the end of the line. It was only an interim agreement."

He told institutional investors gathered here for the annual conference sponsored by Burnham & Co., the Wall Street investment firm, that "stability will require greater revaluation of the yen, significant improvement in our trade balance and international agreements which at least offer the prospect of a balance-of-payments equilibrium. All this will take time—perhaps several years—and a lot of negotiating skill."

As matters now stand, he said, "the best we probably can hope for in 1973 is for smaller deficits to trade and payments." However, he forecast that the balance-of-payments deficit would remain at about the 1972 level of some \$10 billion.

As U.S. goods are still relatively expensive on world markets, and as robust domestic sales will keep producers from looking for new outlets, "it is not likely that U.S. exports will advance sharply... unless special efforts are made by... Japan, with which the United States has two-thirds of its present trade deficit."

But he added that "from a fundamental point of view the continued unprecedented economic strength of the United States must and does control the basic value of the dollar." He said the President's goal of only a 2.5 percent general price increase this year "seems optimistic, but remains a possibility."

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5. The cost of living index rose 8.8 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world. Financial Times (London) December 1972.
6. Taking this survey into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering misguiding high income, as you have to consider 7% less inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing price according to the local cost of living index. It is legally permitted.
7. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Factories in many countries! We are negotiating mergers of more factories and the purchase of mercantile ships for the transport of chemicals. Please be kind enough to write us! Thanking you in advance, we remain, Sincerely,

Dr. Paul ROHRER, President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A.

For prompt delivery and answers write:

ASL A.G./Inc. - Manufacturing Chemists

73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/Switzerland.

## U.K. Tobacco Firm's Profit Up 14 Percent

Higher Sales Also Set By Imperial Tobacco

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ)—Net profit at Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd. rose 14.3 percent last year to £50.3 million from £44 million in 1971.

Reporting results today, the company said turnover increased to £1.26 billion from the previous year's £1.23 billion.

Imperial declared a final dividend of 4 pence, making a total for the year of 5.875 pence compared with 5.25 the previous year.

The company noted that its profit figure excludes the results of Coty Inc., a brewery acquired late last year.

Imperial added that excluding the brewery division, earnings and turnover showed significant gains in the first quarter of the current year.

## Earnings Reports

Amer Cyanamid 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 341.26 330.23  
Profits (millions)... 28.79 27.33  
Per Share ..... 0.59 0.56  
Year  
Revenue (millions)... 1,358.85 1,263.49  
Profits (millions)... 108.78 94.11  
Per Share ..... 2.24 1.95

American Standard 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 182.2 164.5  
Profits (millions)... 15.07 11.91  
Per Share ..... 0.95 0.87  
Year  
Revenue (millions)... 607.0 687.3  
Profits (millions)... 43.19 34.61  
Per Share ..... 2.30 1.55

Emerson Electric 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 1,320.6 1,410.0  
Profits (millions)... 17.03 15.34  
Per Share ..... 0.77 0.63  
Year  
Revenue (millions)... 1,085.5 934.7  
Profits (millions)... 56.39 48.78  
Per Share ..... 0.77 0.67

Goodyear Tire & Rubber 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 1,077.5 960.1  
Profits (millions)... 193.16 170.23  
Per Share ..... 2.65 2.34

## Dow Index Edges Up in Dull Trade

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—A bounce in the glamour issues and a gain in the popular averages finally showed up today, breaking a dreary string of declines on the New York Stock Exchange.

None of the market's basic problems—which include monetary jitters abroad and fears of higher interest rates at home—disappeared overnight, but the stock tape simply said that, for the present, prices had gone down far enough.

Glamour gainers included International Business Machines, up 7 3/4 to 437 3/4; Disney, 3 1/8 to 101 5/8; Polaroid, 3 1/2 to 109; Corning Glass Works, 7 1/2 to 28; and Texas Instruments, 3 1/2 to 182.

In contrast to this more sprightly performance, Disney, for example, has topped a total of 24 7/8 during the two preceding weeks. Last Friday, responding to brokerage-house estimates of lower profits for fiscal 1973, it finished at 97 1/8.

The Dow Jones industrial average edged ahead 1.51 to 979.91. Turnover remained slow at 15.2 million shares.

This marked only the third daily gain for the Dow since President Nixon announced the Phase 3 economic program on Jan. 11. That was the day the blue-chip average topped out at a record closing of 1,051.70.

Since that time, the market has given back more than half its extended gain that began in mid-October at the 921 level.

Therefore, a rebound such as occurred today was, in the opinion of many brokers, long overdue.

Among the better performers was Utah International, which rose 4 3/4 to 88 7/8. The company said this week it has received a huge long-term contract.

Mountain Fuel Supply, on the other hand, fell 4 5/8 to 70. The company labeled as "erroneous" reports in a trade publication that it had made a new gas discovery in Wyoming. Yesterday,

Swiss Prices Rise 1.1% BERN, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss consumer-price index rose 1.1 percent to 134.0 in January, bringing the 12-month increase to 7.4 percent, the Federal Agency for Industry, Business and Labor said today. The rise in January was attributed to increasing costs of food, heating, education and entertainment.

when reports of such a find circulated in Wall Street, the stock rose 6 3/8.

Singer picked up a point to 67 1/2 in the wake of a bullish earnings statement. American Cyanamid also rose 1 to 29 1/2.

Tappan gained 3/4 to 18. It reported earnings for the year. Heavily-traded General Motors, however, lost a point to 75 1/8.

Sun Oil dipped 3/8 to 51 5/8. The firm said it is withdrawing from retail marketing operations in all or part of eight states. Prices declined in moderate

trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index eased 0.01 to 25.55, while declines topped advances, 488 to 374. Turnover was 3.18 million shares, compared with 2.16 million yesterday.

Inesco Oil, the day's volume leader, surrendered 3/4 to 18 5/8. Also active, but in forward gear, were Adobe, up 15/8 to 15 7/8, and Bowmar Instruments, 1 1/4 to 25 3/8.

Less-active Earl Scheib rose 1 1/8 to 29 3/8. It announced an agreement in principle to acquire Limbaker Paint & Color Work.

## Rising Credit Costs, Crunch Predicted by N.Y. Bankers

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ)—The cost of borrowing money here will continue to rise sharply despite Nixon administration "fantasy" banking and economists say. A credit squeeze seems to be developing, they add.

Bank interest rates themselves might not rise as much as they would if there were no administration pressure, but the cost of borrowing will. Bankers will just use different methods to boost the cost.

The continued rise will hit hardest the market for short-term funds, and economists say that it could have a modest spillover on rates for long-term bonds and possibly even mortgage and other consumer loans.

Behind it all is the steady U.S. economy, which is generating ever-increasing demand for credit as firms seek to finance increased inventories and other expanded operations. This demand is running head-on into the quasi-independent Federal Reserve Board, which hopes to restrain credit growth to avoid runaway inflation.

Possible Increases. Economists do not agree on precisely what will happen, but here are some pessimistic but quite conceivable projections:

• The banks' prime interest rate on corporate loans could jump to 7 1/4 percent or more before the year is over, compared with 6 to 6 1/4 percent currently. If the actual rate does not rise to that level, the effective cost might.

• Blue-chip industrial corporations may have to pay as much as 7 to 7 1/4 percent on

commercial paper they sell in the open market, compared with 6 to 6 1/8 percent now.

• Interest rates that investors are charged by brokerage houses on loans to buy stocks could rise as much as 1 1/2 percentage points. Now the rates range from 6 1/2 to 8 percent or more, depending on individual relationships.

Despite this, many economists hold that the rise in interest rates, while inevitable, might not be as steep as some say. The likely rise of interest in the prime rate is a key point of disagreement.

## Rollback Set By 3 Banks

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ)—Bank of New York followed by Franklin National Bank today rescinded the prime rate increase put into effect yesterday. Bank of New York said its step was taken "in a desire to cooperate with the Committee on Interest and Dividends."

The committee has asked for justification of the interest rate increase. Another of the four banks which raised their rates over the weekend, Girard Bank, said today it has suspended the move. But First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co. said it will not roll back the increase from 6 percent.

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183	185	187	189	191	193	195	197	199	201	203	205	207	209	211	213	215	217	219	221	223	225	227	229	231	233	235	237	239	241	243	245	247	249	251	253	255	257	259	261	263	265	267	269	271	273	275	277	279	281	283	285	287	289	291	293	295	297	299	301	303	305	307	309	311	313	315	317	319	321	323	325	327	329	331	333	335	337	339	341	343	345	347	349	351	353	355	357	359	361	363	365	367	369	371	373	375	377	379	381	383	385	387	389	391	393	395	397	399	401	403	405	407	409	411	413	415	417	419	421	423	425	427	429	431	433	435	437	439	441	443	445	447	449	451	453	455	457	459	461	463	465	467	469	471	473	475	477	479	481	483	485	487	489	491	493	495	497	499	501	503	505	507	509	511	513	515	517	519	521	523	525	527	529	531	533	535	537	539	541	543	545	547	549	551	553	555	557	559	561	563	565	567	569	571	573	575	577	579	581	583	585	587	589	591	593	595	597	599	601	603	605	607	609	611	613	615	617	619	621	623	625	627	629	631	633	635	637	639	641	643	645	647	649	651	653	655	657	659	661	663	665	667	669	671	673	675	677	679	681	683	685	687	689	691	693	695	697	699	701	703	705	707	709	711	713	715	717	719	721	723	725	727	729	731	733	735	737	739	741	743	745	747	749	751	753	755	757	759	761	763	765	767	769	771	773	775	777	779	781	783	785	787	789	791	793	795	797	799	801	803	805	807	809	811	813	815	817	819	821	823	825	827	829	831	833	835	837	839	841	843	845	847	849	851	853	855	857	859	861	863	865	867	869	871	873	875	877	879	881	883	885	887	889	891	893	895	897	899	901	903	905	907	909	911	913	915	917	919	921	923	925	927	929	931	933	935	937	939	941	943	945	947	949	951	953	955	957	959	961	963	965	967	969	971	973	975	977	979	981	983	985	987	989	991	993	995	997	999	1001	1003	1005	1007	1009	1011	1013	1015	1017	1019	1021	1023	1025	1027	1029	1031	1033	1035	1037	1039	1041	1043	1045	1047	1049	1051	1053	1055	1057	1059	1061	1063	1065	1067	1069	1071	1073	1075	1077	1079	1081	1083	1085	1087	1089	1091	1093	1095	1097	1099	1101	1103	1105	1107	1109	1111	1113	1115	1117	1119	1121	1123	1125	1127	1129	1131	1133	1135	1137	1139	1141	1143	1145	1147	1149	1151	1153	1155	1157	1159	1161	1163	1165	1167	1169	1171	1173	1175	1177	1179	
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February, 1973



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1972-73 Stocks and Ss. Net				-1972-73 Stocks and Ss. Net				-1972-73 Stocks and Ss. Net			
High, Low, Div.	in \$	P/E	High Low Last, Chg	High, Low, Div.	in \$	P/E	High Low Last, Chg	High, Low, Div.	in \$	P/E	High Low Last, Chg
(Continued from preceding page.)											
721	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
722	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
723	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
724	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
725	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
726	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
727	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
728	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
729	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
730	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
731	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
732	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
733	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
734	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
735	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
736	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
737	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
738	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
739	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
740	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
741	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
742	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
743	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
744	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
745	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
746	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
747	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
748	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
749	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
750	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
751	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
752	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
753	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
754	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
755	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
756	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
757	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
758	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
759	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53
760	524	Quaker	44	71	91	53	53	53	10	53	53

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Cash			
prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:			
Commodity and unit	Price	Year ago	
<b>FOODS</b>			
Corn, Amer. R.	1.28 1/2	-2 1/2	
Onions & Santos, R.	1.48	+44	
<b>TEXTILES</b>			
Printings 64-60 3/8's yd.	31 1/4	39 1/4	
<b>METALS</b>			
Steel sheets (Pitt.) Co.,	132.00	126.00	
Iron 2, P. H. P. Co.	92.25	79.50	
Steel scrap No. 1, H. P. Co.	49.50	37.38	
And spot R.	15	17 1/2	
Copper, elec. R.	52.31 1/2	50 1/2	
Alum.	1.47 1/2	1.41	
Tin (Strait), R.	1.82 1/4	1.71	
Zinc, B. & L. basis, R.	18.19 1/4	17	
Silver 99 1/2, Co.	2.79 1/2	1.53 1/4	
<b>COMMODITY INDEX</b>			
Moody's index, base 100			
Dec. 31, 1921	493.6	397.0	

B+Bid: a-Asked; n-Nominal.  
SILVER

[illegible]

Apr	45.30	45.40	44.65	44.90	45.70
May	41.25	41.25	40.45	41.20	41.35
Jun	41.50	42.00	41.50	42.90	41.50

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jul	Aug	Sep
March ...	37.25	37.70	37.40	37.22	-43	—	n42.51 n42.53	n43.53 n43.30
May ...	37.15	37.40	37.10	37.07	-38	47.75	47.80	47.20 47.55 47.60
July ...	36.87	37.12	36.52	36.76	-75	Sales: Feb 260; March 1130; April 320;		
Sept ...	34.82	35.20	34.80	35.00	+15	May 544; June 17; July 0; Aug 0; Sep 48.		
Dec ...	32.99	33.21	32.95	33.20	+5	LIVE HOGS		
March ...	33.68	34.21	33.68	33.50	-5	Feb	34.50	34.60 34.30 34.47 34.33
May ...	33.30	33.40	33.30	33.35	-5	Apr	31.15	31.30 30.80 31.70 31.67

July .....	B33.40	- 5	Jun	31.95	32.05	31.55	31.70	31.65
B-Bid.			Jul	32.05	32.15	31.70	32.03	32.05
			Aug	30.00	30.15	29.77	29.92	29.85

CHICAGO FUTURES						Aug				
						Prev.				
Open High Low Close						Close				
Mar	2.52 1/4	2.53 1/2	2.42	2.43	2.51 3/4	30.00	30.15	29.77	29.92	29.85
May	2.41 1/4	2.43 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.41 1/4	27.50	27.50	27.35	27.47	27.37
Jul	2.27 1/4	2.28 1/4	2.17 1/2	2.17 1/4	2.26 1/4	27.50	27.55	27.40	27.53	27.45

WHEAT

Sales: Feb 560; April 1128; June 285;  
 July 184; Aug 53; Oct 49; Dec 32.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	50.15	50.35	49.50	49.60	50.25
Mar	50.05	50.32	49.40	49.50	50.25

Sep	2.22%	2.24%	2.15	2.15%	2.22	May	49.55	50.25	49.37	49.70	49.50
Dec	2.32%	2.24%	2.15	2.17	2.22	Jul	48.70	49.00	48.10	48.42	48.45
CORN						Aug	46.55	46.85	46.05	46.60	46.47

Mar	1.46%	1.60%	1.55%	1.55%	1.39%
May	1.54	1.54%	1.51	1.51%	1.53%
Jul	1.48	1.48%	1.45%	1.45%	1.47%
Sep	1.41%	1.42	1.39%	1.39%	1.41
Oct	1.36	1.36	1.33%	1.34	1.35%
Mar	1.36%	1.37	1.35	1.36	1.37%

Sales: Feb 2333; March 3552; May 1967;  
 July 1175; Aug 296.  
 Open interest: Feb 3128; March 5363;  
 May 5235; July 4504; Aug 1548.  
 b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices									
<b>Dollar Bonds</b>									
Air Lines 84-81...	101	102	Ireland 84-87....	99 1/2	100 1/2	Chevron 84-88....	138	139	
Am. Bonds 84-81...	101 1/4	102 1/4	U.S.E. 84-85....	103	104	Chrysler 84-84....	164	165	
Am. Bonds 84-81...	101 1/4	102 1/4	Int'l Unit 84-82...	103	104	Chrysler 84-88	77	78	
Anglo-Am 71-82....	96 1/2	97 1/2	U.S. 84-86....	104 1/2	105 1/2	Chrysler 84-88....	82	83	
Amex 84-86....	101 1/2	102 1/2	U.S. 84-87....	101 1/2	102 1/2	Cent'l Tel 84-88....	104 1/2	105 1/2	
			U.S. 84-88....	103 1/2	104 1/2	Cummins Int'l 84-84....	104	105	

Max 84-85.....	104	105	Metro Est 84-85..	10134	10234	Dert Ind 84-87...	102	103
SEA 85-86.....	102	103	Morison 84-85...	1044	1054	Equif F 51.....	80	81
Ashland 8-87.....	12314	10114	Mount Isa 84-86..	10215	10316	EK Fund 04-88	12714	12814

101	Swiss 5-47	102	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
101	Swiss 5-47	102	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

## Market Summary

EastAirL	318,800	15%	—
Houss Fin	256,700	27	—
Hoff Elect	170,100	13%	—
YeadH Inc	172,500	22	+1/2
US Indus	127,600	13%	—
Comm Edis	115,500	23%	—
Gen Motors	114,800	75%	—
Zale Cor	101,700	34%	—
Int'l Total	101,500	50%	—
Hoff P. 2.30p	99,800	61%	—
Pratt & Co	99,600	36%	+1/2
Am Alrtln	96,000	18%	+
Genl Mirt	92,400	25%	—
Gulf Oil	92,200	26%	—
Exxon Cp	92,000	92%	—

Volume (in millions)	Today	1970
Advances	15.72	14.7
	618	6

Declines	750	8
Unchanged	409	3
Total Issues	1777	104
New 1972-73	7	
New 1972-73	128	13
<b>Most Active—American</b>		
Mexico—Oil	79.70	18%
Indonesia—Oil	40.400	10%

Edmar Co	54,200	2 1/2	+
Champ Ho	48,700	70	

Alcon Corp	25,900	157%	+14
Telecomp	38,700	267%	+1
STP Corp	35,000	159%	+1
Bowmar Inc	34,700	259%	+14
Nat Gt wtr n	34,400	64%	+1
Sec Mgt Inv	33,500	113%	+1
Apprx total stock sales			3,180,000
Stock sales year ago			5,308,840

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.68	25.44	25.55	-0

		Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind		977.65	98.00	972.23	979.91	+ 1.55
20 Trn		203.42	205.43	202.67	203.88	+ 0.51
15 Utl		113.50	114.30	112.79	113.46	+ 0.41
65 Stk		309.78	312.45	307.95	310.26	+ 0.44

**Standard & Poor's**  
 1940-1941 Yearbook

425 Industrials ..	129.15	127.62	128.17	+2
20 Railroads ....	41.34	40.63	40.90	-0
55 Utilities ....	58.24	57.43	57.79	-0
500 Stocks .....	715.33	713.45	714.45	+2

**NYSE Index**

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
--	------	-----	-------	------

Composite .....	61.90	61.64	61.80	+1.16
Industrials .....	68.03	67.79	67.92	+1.13
Transportation ..	42.61	42.68	42.48	+0.20

Utility .....	40.37	40.17	42.24	+0
Finance .....	75.41	75.24	75.24	-2

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Day	Sales	*Short
Feb. 5 .....	314,085		419,243	5,522

Feb. 2	307,187	430,801	8,588
Feb. 1	330,810	441,348	5,728
Jan. 31	281,168	402,268	4,355

Jan. 30 276,851 420,883 3,45  
\*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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**New Highs and Lows**  
NEW HIGHS-7

Earnings	PubSvCol pf	TextGt Inc
Cont Can pf	Scaria GD	Utah Intl
toHIG. 5.80pf		

# Legal & General

Assurance Society Limited

**U.S. \$30,000,000 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  per cent Bonds 1988**

**Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited**  
**Williams, Glyn & Co. J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited**  
**Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited**

Australian United Corporation Limited  
American Express Securities S.A.  
Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Andresens Bank A/S.  
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited  
Astaire & Co.  
Julius Baer International Limited  
Banco de Bilbao  
Banco di Roma Finance Co. Ltd.  
Banko Urquijo  
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft  
Aktiengesellschaft  
Bank Mees & Hope NV  
Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt  
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien  
Bankhaus Friedrich Simon  
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien  
Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.  
Banque Européenne de Tokyo  
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur  
Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque de l'Indochine  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Lambert S.C.S.  
Banque Louis-Dreyfus  
Banque Nationale de Paris  
Banque de Neufzize, Schlumberger, Mallet  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.  
Banque Rothschild  
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines  
Banque de l'Union Européenne  
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited  
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.  
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank  
Bayerische Vereinsbank  
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft  
—Frankfurter Bank—  
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co., Inc.  
Breisch Pinschof Schoeller  
Bankkommanditgesellschaft  
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.  
Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A.  
Cazenove & Co.  
"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.  
Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse  
Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais  
Cosmos Bank (Overseas) Limited  
Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
Crédit Commercial de France  
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine  
Crédit Industriel et Commercial  
Crédit du Nord  
Credito Italiano — London  
Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited  
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.  
Darling and Company Limited  
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers  
Den Danske Landmandsbank  
Den norske Creditbank  
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Deutsche Girozentrale  
— Deutsche Kommunalbank —  
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Edicentro S.p.A.  
Effectenbank — Warburg  
Aktiengesellschaft  
E.I.C. Eurosecurities Limited  
Eurocapital S.A.  
Finacor  
The First Boston Corporation  
First Chicago Limited  
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited  
Girozentrale und Bank der  
österreichischen Sparkassen A.G.  
Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier Securities Limited  
Hambros Bank Limited  
Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited  
Harris & Partners Limited  
Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale  
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited  
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation  
The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited  
Japan International Bank Limited  
Jardine Fleming & Company Limited  
Kidder, Peabody International Limited  
Kjöbenhavn Handelsbank  
Kleinwort, Benson Limited  
Kreditbank N.V.  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise  
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International  
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Co. (S.A.K.)  
Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.  
Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V.  
Lazard Frères & Co.  
Lazard Frères et Cie.  
Lehman Brothers Incorporated  
London Multinational Bank  
(Underwriters) Limited  
Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
Merck, Finck & Co.  
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith  
Securities Underwriter Limited  
L. Messel & Co.  
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.  
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited  
Morgan & Cie International S.A.  
Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.  
National Bank of Hungary  
National Westminster Bank Limited  
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.  
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.  
Nomura Securities International, Inc.  
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.  
Orion Bank Limited  
Peterbroeck, van Campenhout Securities S.A.  
Pictet International Ltd.  
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson  
Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn Aktieselskab  
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited  
Rowe & Pitman  
SAIFI Securities International Limited  
Schroders & Chartered Limited  
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.  
J. & A. Scringeur Limited  
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated  
Societa Cislalpina Impieghi Mobiliari S.p.A.  
Société Générale  
Société Générale de Banque S.A.  
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.  
Svenska Handelsbanken  
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited  
Swiss Italian Banking Corporation Ltd.  
C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhart  
Ultrafin International Corporation  
Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited  
Vereinsbank in Hamburg  
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
M. M. Warburg — Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.  
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
White, Weld & Co. Limited  
Wood Gundy Limited  
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited











PEANUTS



B.C.



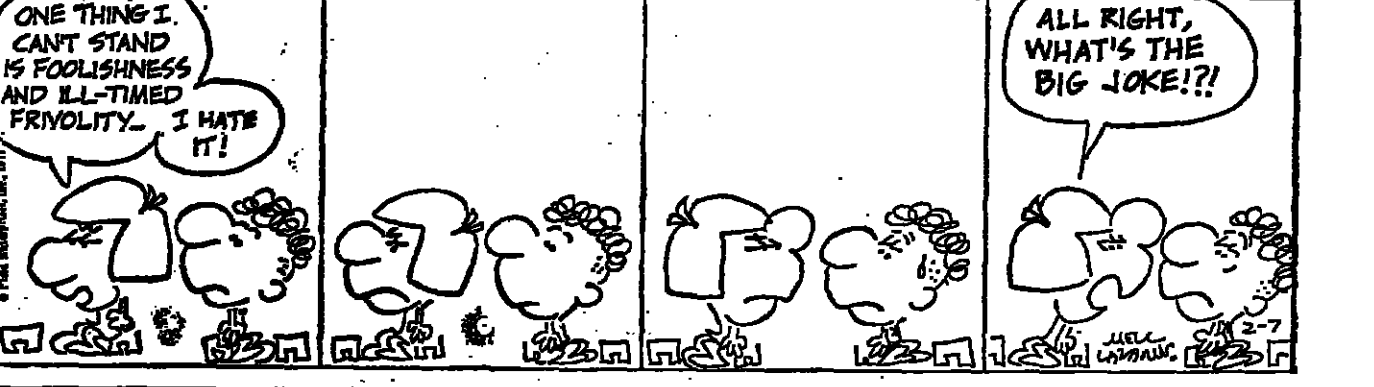
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BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



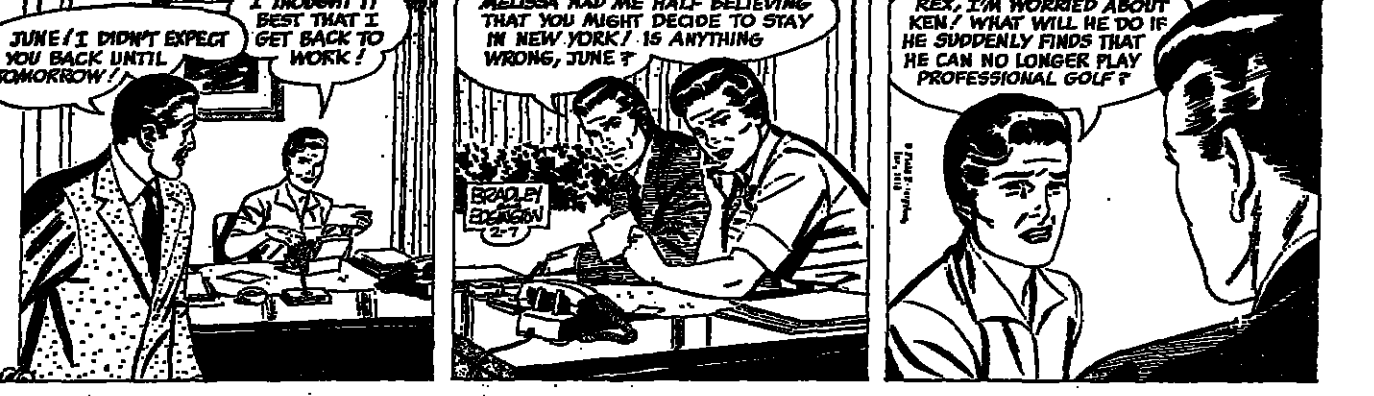
BUZZ SAWYER



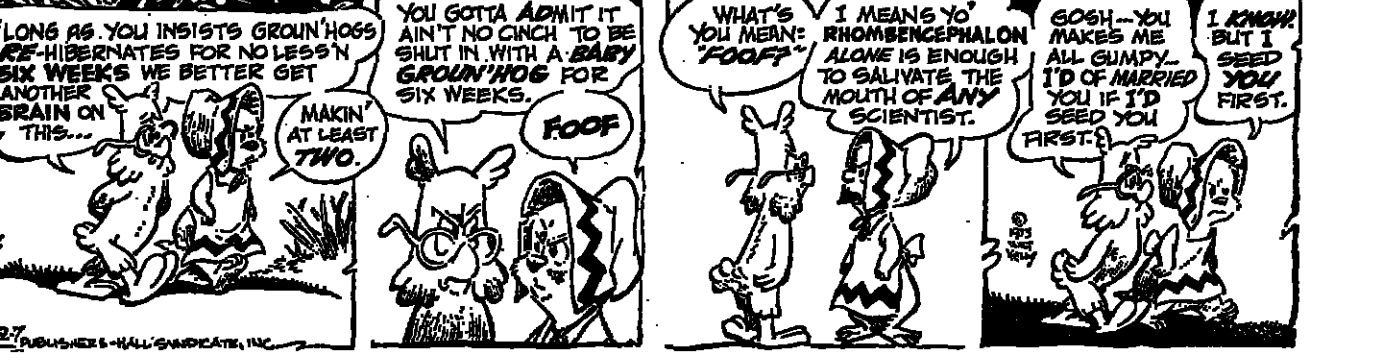
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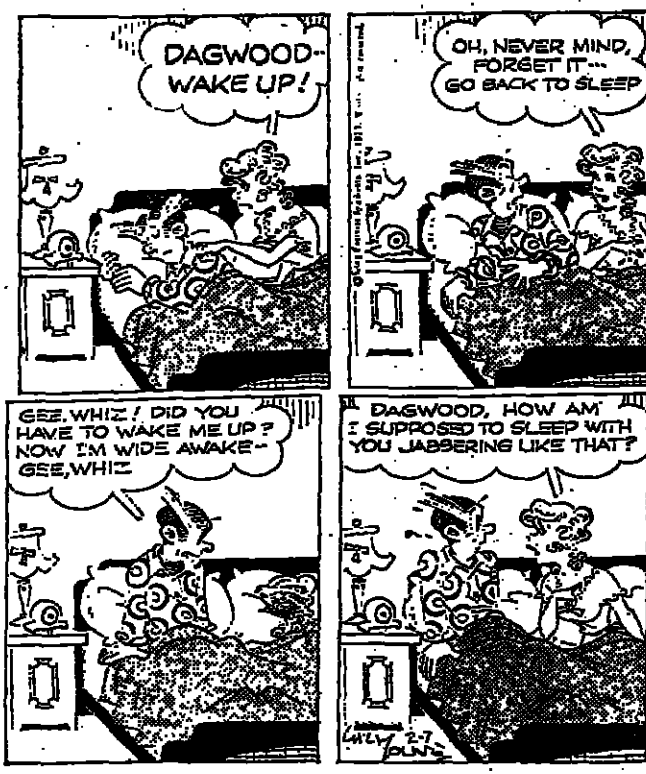
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the recently-ended Sunday Times pairs contest in London, the diagrammed deal helped the eventual winners, American players Steve Altmann and Alan Sontag, while their rivals suffered through no fault of their own. Sontag, as North, was using the precision system, and had an opening bid problem. He was a fraction strong for a weak, no-trump showing 12-15 points, and a fraction weak for one club, promising 16 points, although either of those actions would have been acceptable. Instead he bid one diamond, a slightly eccentric move, favored particularly by the Italian practitioners of this system.

Over the one-spade overall by East, Altmann bid two hearts. When his partner showed strong heart support and some reserve values by jumping to four hearts, he invited slam with a cue-bid of five clubs and North accepted. West led a diamond, and

Altmann was not tempted to finesse. As West had not led spades, it was highly likely that he was void in the suit his partner had bid. By putting up the diamond ace, the contract was safe against any likely trump division, for a diamond trump, the play of the diamond ace brought down East's king, and South made an over-trick without exerting himself.

It might seem that this was a normal result, but at several other tables North became the declarer and received a spade lead. West ruffed and played a diamond, putting North to the test.

He now needed to collect the diamond king for his contract, and a singleton king in the East hand was too long a shot. When he finessed, he suddenly found himself down four, for East won and the defense took three more ruffs.

By comparing with an average score, North-South won 10 international match points. This proved to be worth a victory point, a fraction more than the margin by which they won their title.

Three-quarters of a century ago, with Webster very much in mind, Lord Bryce speculated in "The American Commonwealth" on "Why Great Men Are Not Chosen Presidents." Dabell's "Daniel Webster and the Trial of American Nationalism" addresses the same problem with less speculation and more evidence. Not a full-scale biography, which would badly need, but a monograph on the last decade of Webster's career, Dabell's study is a closely researched and brilliantly argued explanation of the way the federal structure of our political system prevents men like Webster from rising to the top.

Webster's basic problem was his need to be looking for the cause of his failure as a Massachusetts man, and a national spokesman, reconciling all the sections. Whatever slight chance he had of filling both these roles, through his advocacy of an ambiguous doctrine of American nationalism, he lost when Abbot Lawrence, the wealthy Boston manufacturer, denounced "the man worship which has been practiced by a certain few in our state," and set himself up as Webster's rival, and led his faction of the Massachusetts Whiggery to support Henry Clay in 1840 and Zachary Taylor in 1848.

To counter Lawrence, whose financial interest in textiles closely tied him to Southern cotton planters, Webster began openly flirting with the young Massachusetts "Conscience Whigs" like Charles Sumner and Charles Francis Adams. Gradually this association with aggressively anti-slavery Whigs made Webster suspect in the South, and no amount of ceremonial traveling and public speaking could convince slaveholders that he was sound on the peculiar institution.

The only way Webster could possibly succeed in dominating the Whig party in Massachusetts and in simultaneously attracting broad support elsewhere was, as Dabell shows, through "eliminating slavery issues from national politics." To this end he opposed the annexation of Texas, as a move that would arouse the apprehension of the

DENNIS THE MENACE





## Ohio State Wins With Bul Shot

**State's Indiana Last Seconds**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Ohio State's basketball team won a tight game against Indiana in the final five seconds when Fred Taylor hit a foul shot with the score tied 70-69. Taylor, hospitalized for chest pains, made his first appearance on the sidelines.

Outcome wasn't settled until the final five seconds when Taylor hit a foul shot with the score tied 70-69. It was Indiana's first victory in seven games.

Other Major Games: North Carolina State nipped North Carolina, 78-73. Mississippi upset Iowa, 86-82, and Southwest Louisiana State, 101-84.

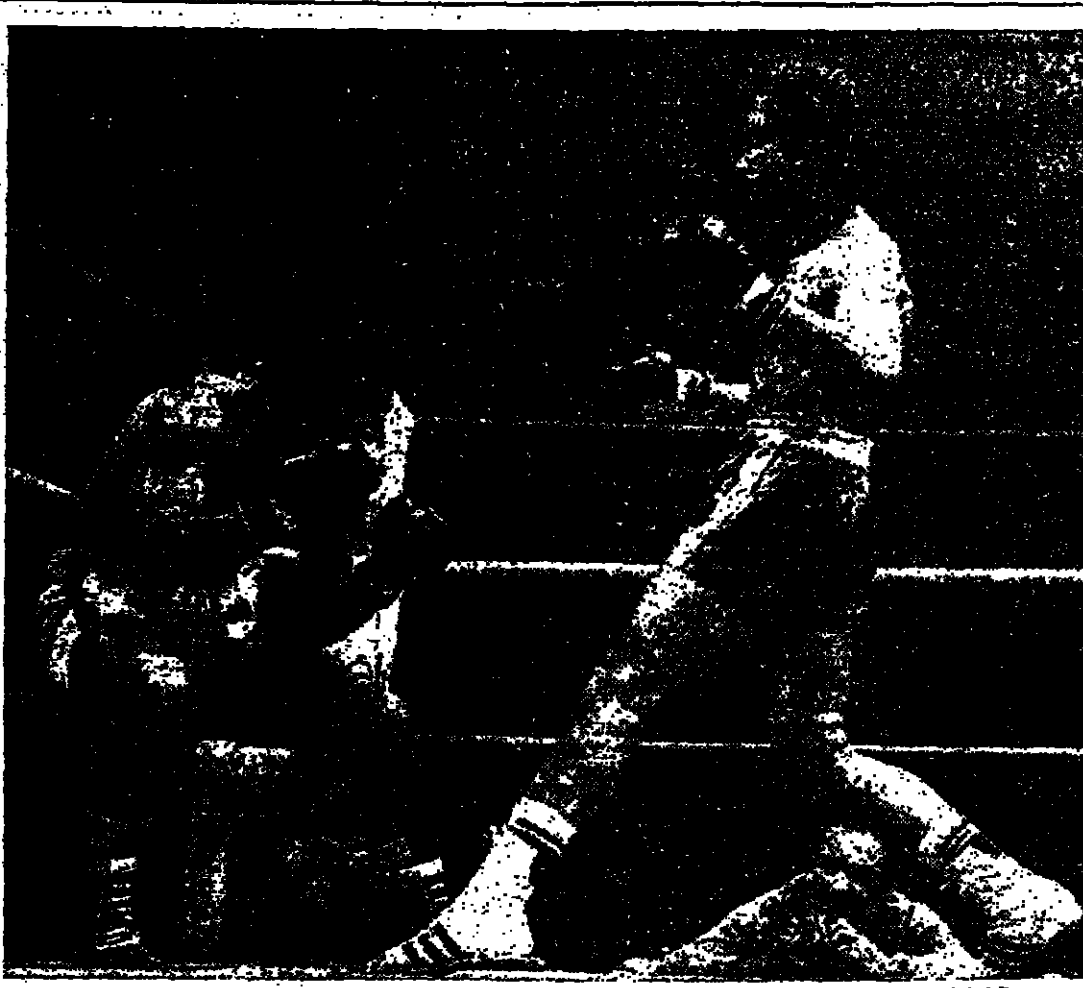
Best Shot: Dave Thompson gave the Cardinals a cushion with a pair of 3-pointers. Tom Burison, the Cardinals' 7-4 center, scored 22 points and George Esch led North Carolina with 22.

College Basketball: East: Virginia 77, Wake Forest 66. West: Kentucky 77, North Carolina 74. Midwest: Indiana 77, Ohio State 74. South: Texas 77, Texas Tech 74.

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MOVING IN—Middleweight Max Cohen of France moves Jose Chirino of Argentina into a corner in the second round of their scheduled 10-round fight in Paris.

## Nepala Leads In Defense Of Skate Title

COLOGNE, West Germany, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia's defending champion, Jan Hofmann, took first place today in the compulsory figures of the European figure skating championships. Soviet Union was second.

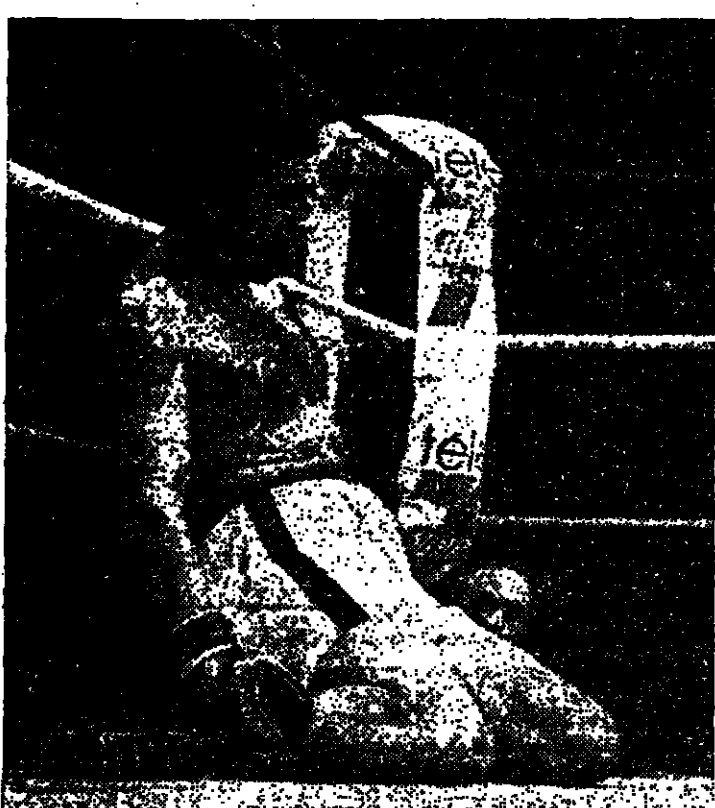
Nepala, a 1972 Olympic gold medalist and the world champion, racked up 12.0 ordinals and 114.80 points. Volkov had 22.0 ordinals and 112.10 points.

Speculators burst into applause as one of the nine judges awarded Miss Rodina and Zaitsev six points for both technical and artistic merit, the third time this has happened in European championship history.

High Scores Not the Answer To Dwindling Soccer Crowds. LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—One of the most curious persistent fallacies of soccer is that goals mean fans—that attendance has been falling off because defenses are tighter, goals are fewer.

The other day, in Munich, Bayern, the champions of the Bundesliga, beat Oberhausen, 5-3, and were generally agreed to have played badly. In Italy, a 2-0 victory is the equivalent of a goal orgy; yet record gate receipts are exceeded almost every week.

Two points should be made, before the ball is reduced to the size of a pea or, as one deluded correspondent has suggested, ban goalkeepers from using their hands.



THE KILL—After a left hook and a straight right, Chirino goes down. He was unable to continue in the match.

## High Scores Not the Answer To Dwindling Soccer Crowds

By Brian Glanville. About with wingers, whom Ramsey used to believe in. But for years he and his emulators have been doing their best to strangle natural wingers at birth.

In Britain, one is constantly hearing plans to discourage scoreless draws and to encourage goals. Even from the ailing U.S. professional league—the obscurity and fragility of which is equalled only by the idiocy of its suggestions—there is a demand for more goals.

All this in the face of the most killing negative evidence, from both ends of the spectrum: in West Germany, where goals are so abundant, average First Division crowds are barely 18,000 while in Italy, where goals are pitifully few, crowds are rising all the time.

My own view—and in 1963, when he took England on tour for the first time, it used to be all Ramsey's—is that you can seldom go through such defenses; you have to go round

## The Jets' Next Coach: An Inside Appraisal

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI).—"He could not decide on starting personnel or anything else." He did nothing until the racism was revealed publicly.

Wilson's Storm. Meggry recalled Larry Wilson, the Cardinals' most respected player, storming into the locker room after a 1969 loss. "Get the hell out of here," Wilson shouted at the coaches and owners. "We want to have a players' meeting right now."

According to Meggry, the two quarterbacks, Charley Johnson and Jim Hart, complained that Winner did not name the starter until the day before each game. "Two resolutions were put forward," Meggry continued.

One said we knew we were a good football team and we'd have to pull ourselves together by ourselves—that Winner could not be counted on for leadership, so we shouldn't expect it from him.

## Basketball, Hockey Leaders

ABA Scoring	NHL Scoring
FG FT Pts Ave	G A Pts Ave
Erving, Va. .... 652 343 1780 20.72	Exposito, Boston .... 34 46 20
McClintock, Ind. .... 540 289 1587 22.74	Melillo, Chicago .... 22 48 71
Isell, Ky. .... 537 346 1539 20.09	Clark, Phila. .... 22 48 71
Cunningham, Car. .... 536 313 1479 20.07	Lemire, Mont. .... 24 35 69
Slipson, Dea. .... 529 277 1384 22.71	Gilbert, N.Y. Rangers .... 24 48 69
Jones, Dallas .... 433 271 1284 22.11	Robert, Buffalo .... 20 34 64
Thompson, Mem. .... 385 372 1213 22.05	Pappin, Chicago .... 20 34 63
Ward, Va. .... 344 245 1155 21.44	F. Melville, Mont. .... 27 45 63
Gilmore, Ky. .... 492 246 1226 21.29	Hull, Chicago .... 26 37 62
Johnson, S.D. .... 493 128 1171 21.29	Rattelle, N.Y. Rangers .... 26 37 62
	Dumas, Detroit .... 24 39 62
	Martin, Chicago .... 24 43 62

## The Scoreboard

TENNIS—In Miami, Billie Jean King won her qualifying match to the \$20,000 Borden Bank classic of the Virginia Slims tennis tour, defeating Betty Handpan 6-4, 7-6. Sixth-seeded Betty Store lost to unseeded Pam Teegarden, 7-6, 2-6, 6-4, and eight-seeded Françoise Durr lost to unseeded Kathy Blake, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4.

## The Morning Line

WHA Scoring	WHA Results
G A Pts Ave	Monday's Games
Ward, N.Y. .... 38 45 84	Minnesota 6, Houston 3 (Sanders, Morrison, Lallyholm, Young, Johnson, McMahon; Harris, Taylor, O'Brien).
Lacroix, Phil. .... 36 45 81	Burlington 7, Chicago 5 (Lacroix, 2, Wisne 2, Rodgins, Buchanan, Brindley; Palamini 2, Lodeba, Morris, S. Russell).
Gaffney, N.E. .... 29 48 77	
Webster, N.E. .... 32 52 72	
Lavson, Phil. .... 40 32 72	
Labastiere, Hou. .... 35 44 70	
Burdette, W.Va. .... 37 42 69	
Seandin, Wisc. .... 23 43 66	
Tremblay, Que. .... 9 57 66	
Carlton, Ont. .... 30 35 65	

## The Lord of the IOC Is Open to Change

By Bernard Kirsch

Q.T. MORTZ, Switzerland, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The lord of the international Olympic committee castle was seen and heard but once a day. Early in the evening, the stout, pipe-smoking Irishman sat in a conference room with a bigger-than-life painting of Avery Brundage and faced the television cameras and the sometimes senseless questions of reporters.

Sometimes Lord Killanin answered with the pipe still in his mouth, while at other times, he dragged an extra-long puff, removed the pipe and gave one of his short answers. He never said more than he thought he had to and thus all that he had in common with the painting in the room was the title of president of the IOC.

For Brundage, the title of president is gone. He was succeeded after the 1972 Summer Olympics by Killanin, and many journalists miss the 88-year-old Chicago millionaire. He always said enough to allow reporters to fill their space in newspapers.



and advertising, still stands. This was Brundage's favorite statement. During all the sessions, Killanin seldom ruled out the possibility of changes in the Games. And once he said, "I never say never."

Montreal Reports. Also on last weekend's agenda was a report to the IOC from the Montreal organizing committee of the 1976 Summer Games.



